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Smith, 3 Blacks Solve Remaining Transition Issues

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 2 (UPI)—Rhodesia's white and black internal leaders announced here today that they have agreed on the make-up of an interim, multiracial government leading to black majority rule at the end of this year.

Emerging from a negotiating session with leaders of the three black delegations, Prime Minister Ian Smith said the agreement will be formally signed tomorrow morning following a plenary session of the constitutional conference that has been under way here since early December.

But Mr. Smith and the three black leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—refused to disclose any details of the compromise.

Chief among the issues that had been holding up agreement was whether Mr. Smith will remain as Prime Minister and whether the present white-dominated Parliament will remain in power until the new black majority government formally takes over on Dec. 31.

Mr. Smith yesterday told a London newspaper that he was remaining as Prime Minister and it was believed here tonight that the compromise involves a temporary, dual form of government with real power invested in the proposed Executive Council made up of the four heads of the delegations.

Later, conference sources confirmed that Mr. Smith would remain as Prime Minister and would become a member of the four-man Executive Council heading the interim government that would be primarily responsible for initiating legislation during the transitional period.

Announcement of the accord today, occurred only 15 days after the four parties to the internal settlement talks agreed on eight basic principles for a new constitution providing for black majority rule and safeguards for the 270,000 whites living in Rhodesia.

The four parties were under-

stood to have been in a hurry to sign an agreement on the interim government before Bishop Muzorewa, who heads the United African National Council, leaves for London for talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen this weekend.

The other key factor in the signing of an agreement this week is the debate begins next Monday in the United Nations Security Council on the Rhodesian internal settlement talks.

The agreement will place a fast accompaniment before the British and U.S. governments, as well as the United Nations, tending to force a choice between support for it or the rival British-U.S. proposals for a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute.

In any case, the agreement that is to be signed here tomorrow is certain to touch off a diplomatic battle with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity over the legitimacy of the new multiracial interim government that is to be established here within weeks.

Yesterday, the four leaders—also meeting without their delegations—were reported to have decided on a rotating chairman to run the Executive Council that is charged with preparation of a new Constitution and the organization of elections on the basis of adult universal suffrage.

They also set Dec. 31 as the target date for independence under an elected black majority government.

This action left to be resolved at today's session the issue of whether the present Parliament would continue at least until new elections were held and whether Mr. Smith would thus remain as Prime Minister while also serving on the executive council.

The third issue to be decided was the make-up of the ministerial council, a body being set up under the Executive Council to run the country during the transitional period.



Waving farewell before the launching of Soyuz-28 are Russian Alexei Gubarev and Vladimir Remek, a Czechoslovak.

On Soyuz Mission

Czechoslovak Is Sent Aloft With Russian

MOSCOW, March 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched a spacecraft carrying a Czechoslovak cosmonaut. It was the first time that anyone other than a Soviet citizen or an American had been sent into space.

The Soyuz-28 capsule was expected to rendezvous tomorrow with the Soyuz-26 cosmonauts aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 laboratory. Saturday, the Soyuz-28 two-man crew is expected to break the U.S.-held 34-day record for the longest single space flight.

Radio Moscow interrupted its regular program shortly after 8

p.m. today to announce that Soyuz-28 had blasted off the Baikonur launch site in Central Asia at 6:28 p.m. Moscow time.

The announcement said that the "international crew" included a cosmonaut-researcher, Capt. Vladimir Remek, 39, of Czechoslovakia, one of a group of Eastern Europeans who have been training for a year in the Soviet cosmonaut program.

Soyuz-28 was commanded by Col. Alexei Gubarev, 46, a veteran of the Soyuz-17 mission which spent a month aboard the Salyut-4 space laboratory in 1975.

Soyuz-26 cosmonaut Georgy Grechko was Col. Gubarev's crewmate on the earlier mission. Both were awarded gold medals yesterday by the Soviet Academy of Sciences for their work in space.

The official news agency Tass said that Soyuz-28 would dock with Salyut-6 and the two crews would conduct "joint investigations."

The news agency said that the Soyuz-28 crew would spend only "a few days" aboard the space station.

In addition to Czechoslovakia, the program includes Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Romania.

Western diplomats said that this expansion of the Soviet space program appeared designed to boost Moscow's prestige among its allies in Eastern Europe as well as among restive Communist parties in the West.

Mixed groups of astronauts from Western nations will begin to orbit the earth aboard the U.S. space shuttle some time after 1980. The program is being coordinated in Western Europe by the European Space Agency.

The only previous international manned space operation was in 1975, when U.S. and Soviet cosmonauts flew in a joint Soyuz-Apollo mission. Each country launched its astronauts separately for that linkup.

The television report included a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Carter Avers Faith in Dollar, Calls Ogaden a Peril to SALT

Russia Told Issues Linked; Apparent U.S. Policy Shift

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—President Carter said today that Russian military involvement in the Horn of Africa jeopardizes Senate ratification of any new accord growing out of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

"We didn't initiate the linkage" between the two issues, Mr. Carter said in a nationally televised news conference. Soviet policies inflaming the situation by injecting military forces had done that, he asserted. Mr. Carter's comment followed by a day a statement in which his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, related the outlook for SALT progress to "the unwarranted intrusion of Soviet power" into the Ethiopian-Somali conflict in the strategically important Horn of Africa.

The President spoke as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance testified on Capitol Hill that two Soviet generals now are helping to direct Ethiopian and Cuban forces in the fighting against Somali troops in Ethiopian territory. Mr. Vance also told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that 35,000 to 37,000 Cubans are in Africa, with 11,000 of them—mostly combat troops—in Ethiopia.

Commenting on the Middle East and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's scheduled visit here in 10 days, Mr. Carter warned Israel against abandoning the principle of UN Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. Abandonment of that "basis for continued negotiations and a solution," he said, "would put us back many months or years."

Two Assurances In discussing the situation in the Horn of Africa, Mr. Carter said he had been assured—"directly" by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and "personally" by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam—that the Ethiopian-Cuban forces will not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Expects Currency to Gain In World Money Market

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—President Carter today reaffirmed "effective" U.S. defense of the dollar but strongly contended that the international money markets have virtually ignored "the basic principles which assess the legitimate value of the dollar."

In a nationally televised news conference, the President expressed confidence that improvement in underlying economic conditions would enable the dollar to regain its value against other currencies. He cited three specific causes for his optimism:

- Rapid increase in the attractiveness of the United States to foreign investors, partly because of higher interest rates.
- Projections showing that U.S. oil imports this year will level off or decline compared with last year.
- A projected increase in the economic growth rate of major U.S. trading partners.

Mr. Carter indicated that he thought the value of the dollar had deteriorated more than economic conditions warranted, adding that "the future over a longer period of time... the dollar will remain in good shape."

The dollar did rise somewhat today on the international money

• Trading in the dollar calms in Europe. Page 9.

Ethiopians Admit Cuban War Role

NAIROBI, March 2 (UPI)—Ethiopia for the first time admitted today that Cuban troops were "on the front line" in the Ogaden war and said that it would shortly unleash a major offensive against Somali forces.

The Mogadishu radio, meanwhile, reported that Somali insurgents killed 2 Cuban officers and more than 180 Ethiopian soldiers in the latest fighting in the Ogaden.

In a major speech carried to the nation by the Ethiopian radio, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the country's leader, said: "Cubans, who are renowned for shedding their blood anywhere and at any time for a just struggle and cause, are standing alongside the Ethiopian people's army at the front line."

It was a virtual confirmation of U.S. estimates that 11,000 Cubans are taking an active role in the fighting, a report that until now had been denied by Ethiopia.

Government officials in Addis Ababa had previously admitted only that small numbers of Cuban advisers were in the country and had emphasized that they were nowhere near the front lines and were not taking any active combat role.

Col. Mengistu also promised to launch shortly the widely expected major drive against the Somalis in the northern Ogaden.

"Ethiopia's broad masses will in the very near future unfold before their enemies in their country an unprecedented drama and produce for them a second Adowa in which they will rout and root out the reactionary Somali troops," Col. Mengistu said.

The 1898 battle of Adowa was one of the most famous battles in Ethiopian history; it is native troops routed an Italian invasion force in northern Ethiopia, killing or wounding thousands of Europeans.

Cheered by Crowd Speaking at a public rally in Addis Ababa's Red Square as a huge crowd chanted its support, Col. Mengistu said that 13 countries, including "imperialist nations and Arab reactionary forces," were now actively helping Ethiopia's enemies.

He repeated that Ethiopia would not invade Somalia—a possibility that the United States and other Western nations have warned against. But he added that the struggle would continue in the Ogaden until Somalia totally withdrew its forces.

Diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said they expected an offensive by more than 100,000 Ethiopian troops and militia to begin in two or three weeks.

The Ethiopians have been re-equipped with nearly \$1 billion worth of Soviet military equipment, including 150 new tanks and about 40 warplanes that have given them air supremacy.

Through another broadcast over the Mogadishu radio, Somalia today denounced as a Kenya "propaganda tool" and "criminal fugitive" its former ambassador to Kenya, saying that his recent defection was directly linked to a current U.S. tour by Kenyan government officials.

Former Ambassador Hussein Haji Ali Douale, 39, said at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Haig Tells Senate Panel

NATO Said to Back Neutron Bomb

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was questioned sharply yesterday about Europe's commitment to the Atlantic Alliance in the face of growing U.S. support for NATO.

At the same time, Gen. Haig, testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that most of Europe's military leaders wanted to deploy the controversial neutron bomb, but he acknowledged that it was a political issue.

The deployment of the weapon, Gen. Haig said, would lessen the possibility of nuclear war by providing a more credible deterrent. "The majority of the European military are of one mind regarding having this [the neutron bomb] as a modernization," said the general during his hour-long appearance.

During the hearing, questions were repeatedly raised by senators about whether or not the Carter administration's growing commitment to the Atlantic Alliance was being matched by the Europeans themselves.

Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said that the Europeans were "not as serious" about picking up the defense burden as this country, noting that the United States spent 5.9 per cent of its gross domestic product on defense last year, while Germany spent 5.1 per cent and France 5.3 per cent.

"Why don't these countries

seem as concerned as we do?" Sen. Cannon asked.

Gen. Haig replied: "It's important that we keep in mind the trends. Our trends are downward, while theirs are upward." He added that NATO's goal of a 3-per-cent yearly increase in defense spending among members "will be met or exceeded by a large majority of U.S. allies."

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a specialist on NATO matters, said that if NATO nations wanted to modernize their nuclear weapons, they should proceed with the development of the neutron bomb. But, he said, several European nations have raised questions about the nuclear weapon, which limits blast and fire damage to a relatively small site and spares lethal damage to surrounding areas.

"That's a paradox," Mr. Nunn said. "They really are trying to have both sides of the question." Others who spoke at yesterday's hearing included Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army's Chief of Staff, and Robert Komer, adviser on NATO affairs to Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "When one looks at all aspects," Mr. Komer said, "it is hard to avoid the conclusion that our allies are in fact making NATO efforts roughly comparable to ours."

Gen. Haig, in reply to a question, said that the low-lying, highly accurate Cruise missile being developed by the United States had "whetted the appetites" of European strategists.

The Europeans had the ability to develop the Cruise missile independently, Gen. Haig said, warning that European nations may produce the missiles if the United States Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union failed to take account of European concerns.

Gen. Haig said he was concerned about the Soviet ability to develop defenses against the Cruise missile. Although he was enthusiastic about the weapon, he said, "I have yet to see the data that would convince me it is the answer to a maiden's prayer."

Haig Says GIs In W. Germany

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters)—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., NATO commander in Europe, said yesterday that West Germans were giving food parcels to U.S. troops suffering from the decreased value of the dollar.

He told a congressional committee that the decline in the currency—the dollar has fallen below the value of 3 marks—was causing hardship for U.S. servicemen based in West Germany.

Gen. Haig said that Germans had tried to help by giving out food parcels and lowering rents. He said that he was not very proud of the situation.

As Unrest Spreads to Poor

Violence Rises in Anti-Somoza Bid

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, March 2 (UPI)—Following the collapse of last month's businessmen's strike against the government, the campaign to force the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza has turned increasingly violent as unrest spreads to Nicaragua's urban poor.

Opposition sources said that anti-government activists, including members of the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front, were hoping to keep the authorities off balance by maintaining an atmosphere of agitation in Nicaragua's cities.

Tuesday night in the Subtiava district of Leon, 60 miles north of here, youths gathered in buses and set up barricades to block traffic, while snipers reportedly shot at patrols of the national guard. Gun battles continued through much of the night, although there were no reports of casualties.

Yesterday, in Chinandega, 30 miles north of Leon, soldiers clashed with students who occupied two private schools, while in Managua national guardsmen used tear gas and fired shots in



Anastasio Somoza

the air to break up a demonstration of journalists protesting the closing of two radio stations and the murder Jan. 10 of an opposition newspaper publisher, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro.

The most serious unrest occurred during the weekend in Ma-

sayas, 20 miles south of the capital, where there was a virtual uprising of Indian inhabitants of the Mombo District. The national guard put down the rebellion Monday, firing machine guns from armored cars and helicopters and killing at least a dozen protesters.

Street fighting raged in Masaya and Leon today as national guard troops tried to dislodge local residents from barricades with gunfire and tear gas. Associated Press reported. A Red Cross official in Masaya said that 19 persons had been killed there since Sunday.

Inspection Team Yesterday, Foreign Minister Julio Quintana announced that the Nicaraguan government was willing for the first time to receive an inspection team from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and had invited a representative of the Inter-American Press Association to participate in the investigation into the unresolved murder of Mr. Chamorro.

Mr. Quintana also accused the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban consulate in neighboring Costa Rica of having organized last month's guerrilla attacks on the southern cities of Granada and Rivas. After the assaults, in which at least seven soldiers were killed, many of the rebels reportedly withdrew into Costa Rica.

The foreign minister's statement followed a speech here Sunday in which Mr. Somoza reiterated that he would not leave office before his term ended in 1981, but promised reforms to permit greater participation by opposition groups in the next presidential election.

Extra Month's Pay In an attempt to court workers and peasants, Mr. Somoza also announced that social security would be extended to farm laborers and domestic servants and that all employees would receive an extra month's salary at the end of the year.

But independent observers said that Mr. Somoza's concessions had made little impact because of the high degree of agitation among workers and students.

"People aren't demanding food or wage increases, but arms," an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Grenade Explodes

3 Passengers Foil Hijacking; 4 Injured in Pakistani Plane

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 2 (UPI)—Three passengers today foiled a would-be hijacker on a Pakistan International Airlines domestic flight just as the aircraft declared that he was taking over the Boeing 747, airline sources said.

During the struggle near the cockpit of the plane, with 251 persons aboard, a hand grenade that the would-be hijacker was carrying exploded. The blast ripped off his hand and injured the three passengers who grabbed him, the sources said.

The Pakistan assault was said to be in critical condition and one of the three passengers was described as seriously hurt. The aircraft landed safely at the airport, used route by Islamabad and Rawalpindi, officials said.

The two other persons who assisted in overpowering the hijacker had minor injuries, officials said.

The flight was on its way from Islamabad to Karachi with 250 passengers and a crew of seven when, about 15 minutes after takeoff, a Pakistani announced that he was hijacking the plane, the airline source said.

Passenger Abdul Malik—a retired army officer—grabbed the hijacker. Two other passengers helped him, the source said.

In the scuffle that ensued, the grenade exploded.

The hijacker apparently had no other weapon with him, the source said.

The attacker was identified as Saeed Mohammed Khan. No other details were immediately available.

Chaplin's Coffin Is Stolen From Switzerland Grave

GENEVA, March 2 (UPI)—The coffin containing the body of Charlie Chaplin was stolen during the night from the grave where the British comedian was buried on Dec. 27 in the small village cemetery at Corsier-sur-Verve, overlooking the northern tip of Lake Geneva.

"We are completely in the dark as to who stole the coffin and why it was stolen," a spokesman for the local state police at nearby Lausanne said tonight.

Neither the police nor Oona Chaplin, the comedian's widow, have been contacted by anyone purporting to have stolen the coffin, the spokesman said.

Calls to the manor just above Corsier-sur-Verve where Chaplin died on Christmas Day at the age of 88 were answered by a member of the household who directed all questions to the police.

Nicole Gailhard, wife of one of Corsier-sur-Verve's two policemen, said that villagers who daily visit the cemetery at the lower end of the village discovered the empty grave early this afternoon.

"They immediately reported it to my husband's colleague, Michel Riedo, who was on duty at the time," Mrs. Gailhard said. "After checking at the cemetery to confirm the disappearance, he immediately telephoned the state police at Lausanne."

"Whoever did it left no traces of any kind," she continued. "Now we are waiting to see if a ransom demand is made, but for the moment there is nothing whatsoever to go on."

For New Italian Regime

Christian Democrat Proposal Gets Wary Welcome by Left

ROME, March 2 (Reuters).—An Italian Communist leader today cautiously welcomed the decision last night by the Christian Democrats to accept a limited parliamentary pact with the Communists and four other parties as a way to end Italy's current government crisis.

Giancarlo Pajetta, a member of the party's ruling executive, complained that the Christian Democratic decision was unclear and needed further discussion, but he added: "It is time to move on to work together."

He also said: "We ask that, since we are speaking of a parliamentary majority this should be based on an explicit, clear program accepted by the parties and understood by Italians."

Claudio Signorile, a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party, another of the groups in the proposed pact, also gave the move a cautious welcome, saying it was "open to further developments."

After a long and heated in-

ternal debate, the Christian Democrats agreed last night to press forward with the plan for a limited parliamentary pact, including the Communists, to support a new minority Christian Democratic government led by Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti.

Terms of Offer

If Mr. Andreotti manages to end Italy's 45-day-old political crisis on these terms, the Communists would join a parliamentary majority supporting a vote of confidence for a Christian Democratic government, for the first time since a postwar coalition in 1947.

They also would join a multi-party committee to monitor the Cabinet's performance for the first time.

The Christian Democrats insisted that any pact should give full support for the market economy in Italy, block any further nationalizations, keep Italy committed to the Atlantic alliance and reject Communist demands to unionize the police.

It should also boost youth employment in the depressed south, cut expenditure in the public sector in order to transfer resources to productive investment and hold down the rising cost of labor, the Christian Democrats said.

Christian Democratic leaders stressed they were not offering a broad political alliance with the Communists, but agreeing only to a parliamentary pact on a limited program.

They insisted that there was a considerable distinction between the two concepts, but many Christian Democrats, elected in June, 1976, on a strongly anti-Communist ticket, voiced fears about links with the Communists.

On Saturday, Mr. Andreotti plans to meet leaders of the five parties which might support him: Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

Girl, 16, Is Kidnapped
ROME, March 2 (UPI).—Three masked men kidnapped the 16-year-old daughter of the owner of a large construction firm today. The police said the kidnappers pulled Michaela Marconi into their car at pistol point as the girl walked to school.

Czechoslovak Sent in Space
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written account of the launch shown against the background of Prague.

Tass said that Polish and East German cosmonauts would be launched in Soyuz shots later this year as Eastern European cosmonauts "carry out missions of increasing volume and complexity."

Tass said that Capt. Remek, born in Ceske-Budejovice, Sept. 26, 1948, is a military pilot and a member of the Communist party.

He has been enrolled at the Soviet Cosmonaut Training Center named for Yuri Gagarin, who was the first man in space, since December, 1976. Tass said that he "underwent the full course."

UN Accord Blocked
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 2 (AP).—The Soviet Union today blocked agreement to seek ways to prevent satellite accidents such as the recent break-up of a Soviet craft over Canada.

The Soviet Union, accusing the Western press of "blowing out of proportion" the Soviet satellite accident, rejected a Canadian proposal for a unit to study the possibility of limiting nuclear-power sources aboard spacecraft.

This was a simple, one-time failure which is not going to happen again, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the UN Outer Space Subcommittee.

Violence Up In Nicaragua
(Continued from Page 1)

opposition leader said. "The situation in the country is frankly unresolvable."

The latest campaign against Mr. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933, began with the street riots that followed Mr. Chamorro's sacking seven weeks ago. The country's businessmen then organized a two-week strike, first demanding "justice and democracy" and later calling for President Somoza's resignation.

When the strike ended last month, however, political groups—principally the left-of-center coalition known as the Democratic Liberation Union and the Sandinista National Liberation Front—organized protests among students, workers and slum dwellers.

Almost nightly for the last three weeks, there have been clashes between national guardsmen and protesters, while increasing demonstrations have attended marches carrying machetes, rifles and in some cases, rifles.

The increase in violence has resulted in stepped-up repression by the 7,500-man national guard, with soldiers firing at protesters this week in Managua and at the National University in Managua, where two students were killed Monday.



U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton (left) and Prime Minister Menachem Begin talk in Jerusalem.

Move Seen to Continue Peace Initiative

Atherton Delivers Sadat Note to Begin

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 2 (NYT).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today received a personal note from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in the first direct communication between the two leaders since they met in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, in December.

Since the Ismailia meeting on Dec. 25-26, the contacts between the Egyptians and the Israelis have deteriorated. Both sides, through the intervention of the United States, are trying to work out a mutual declaration of principles so that direct negotiations between them can resume.

Mr. Begin declined to reveal the contents of Mr. Sadat's letter. "I can say only that the negotiations will go on with the help of the assistant secretary, Mr. Atherton," he said.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Jr. delivered the note to Mr. Begin on the latest leg of his shuttle diplomacy between Jerusalem and Cairo in which he is attempting to obtain agreement on a declaration of principles.

Government sources said they thought that the thrust of Mr. Sadat's letter was positive and that it expressed a wish to continue the peace initiative.

"I acknowledge its receipt gratefully," Mr. Begin said in the letter after he and Mr. Atherton had conferred. "I will reply early next week so that the assistant secretary during his stay in Cairo will be able to deliver my reply to President Sadat."

"You will understand that the contents of the message must be kept confidential," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Atherton has been trying for weeks to find a wording on a declaration of principles that is acceptable to both sides. But the two sides still appear as far apart on a declaration as they had been during the Ismailia conference. The basic issues separating them concern the Palestinian problem and the question of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories seized during the 1967 war.

Two Demands
The Egyptians are calling for a text that involves an Israeli commitment to allow the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip the right of self-determination and an Israeli commitment to withdraw from all of the Arab lands captured during the 1967 war. The Israelis reject both demands.

Mr. Atherton met later today with key Israeli legal advisers, including Meir Rosenfeld and Attorney General Aharon Barak, and is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Amman.

A main object at this stage of

the peace initiative has been to get King Hussein of Jordan involved in it. But he has so far refused and there are no discernible signs that he will join the talks in the near future.

The Israelis have been calling for a declaration within the framework of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which served as the basis for convening the short-lived Geneva Conference of 1973.

All or Nothing

The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, but omits the word "all." There are persistent reports here that another major snag in Mr. Atherton's efforts as an intermediary concerns the Begin government's position that Resolution 242 does not necessarily mean withdrawal from the West Bank.

Mr. Begin's Likud party has long affirmed that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are part of "the land of Israel" and are open to Jewish settlement.

Mr. Begin's peace proposal implicitly retains this position. In the plan, the Prime Minister calls for civil autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza and a continued Israeli military presence for security purposes. It places the question of Israeli sovereignty over these lands in abeyance but does not forego it.

Foreign Ministry sources, while not confirming that the government has taken such a position

in the talks with Mr. Atherton, point out that without Jordan's involvement there is no partner with which Israel can negotiate the future of the West Bank since the Egyptians are not in a position to do so.

Order to Settlers

In another development, Israeli Defense Minister Barak Weizman has ordered a group of settlers in the Sinai Desert not to move to a new site. The site, called Kadesh Barnea, is about 48 miles south of El Arish in the northern Sinai.

Gen. Weizman's ruling conflicted with the wishes of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a former general and war hero who is in charge of the government's settlements on Arab lands. Mr. Weizman interceded in his role as military commander of the occupied territories.

The Sinai settlements have been a major source of friction between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and the United States. The government policy regarding the Sinai settlements is that existing ones would be expanded but no new ones would be created.

Mr. Sharon, who favors going ahead with new settlements despite the diplomatic initiatives under way, sought a government ruling on Gen. Weizman's move today. Mr. Sharon argued that the Kadesh Barnea site was not new since it was on the planning books of the previous Labor government. But the ruling upheld Gen. Weizman's action.

Carter Reaffirms His Confidence in Dollar

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the news conference, the President:

• Conceded that the public assessment of the performance of his administration, as reflected by various polls, was "disappointing," but noted that he had tried to deal with very difficult issues, many of which had been ignored by his predecessors. Mr. Carter expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of the last year, including holding down inflation, decreasing unemployment, and increasing the nation's economic growth.

• Defended the administration's handling of the coal strike, saying that "whenever the collective bargaining process can function the government ought to let it function." Mr. Carter added that if the government had "precipitately imposed its will in the coal strike" it would have been "counterproductive."

• Said that he did not think that 1978 was the time to change legislation passed last year greatly increasing Social Security taxes. Mr. Carter did say that

he thought that use of general revenues for Social Security payments would be sound in some circumstances.

• Backed the administration's proposed loan guarantee for New York City as "reasonable and adequate."

• Noted that a former CIA of-

ficer, Frank Snepp, who wrote an unauthorized book about the fall of South Vietnam, had signed a pledge not to disclose classified material without CIA clearance and later reaffirmed this pledge before disavowing it in publishing the book. Mr. Carter said that the government was prosecuting Mr. Snepp because of this failure to honor his written word and because "it would prove very devastating to our nation's ability to protect ourselves in peace or war and to negotiate on a confidential and successful basis with other government leaders."

He announced the resignation of his previous five-party cabinet on Feb. 14 following a majority decision to devalue the market by 8 per cent against a basket of foreign currencies.

2 Killed, 30 Hurt In Jet Accident At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (NYT).—Two passengers were killed and 30 injured yesterday when a jetliner ran off the end of a runway and burst into flames at Los Angeles International Airport.

The pilot managed to stop the plane 150 yards from a gasoline storage area at the end of the runway.

The Jumbo jet, departing for Honolulu, suddenly listed to the left when two of the four tires blew as it was about 5,000 feet into its takeoff run. Moments later, the left landing gear collapsed and the left wing slashed into the ground, rupturing fuel tanks and causing the plane to catch fire.

There were 180 passengers and 14 crew members aboard the plane. The passengers said that Capt. Hersche helped evacuate the injured. Some passengers jumped from the plane with their clothes on fire. Despite the intense flames that gutted the left side of the plane, most escaped safely.

Officials said that the skill of Capt. Hersche, who has been with Continental for 33 years, in stopping the plane probably saved many lives.

By Johnson From Rusk, McNamara

A-Data on Israel Said Hidden in '68

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—President Lyndon B. Johnson was informed by the CIA in 1968 that Israel had nuclear bombs and instructed the agency not to tell his secretary of state or secretary of defense, according to a former top official of the CIA.

The statement that Johnson for some unspecified time had ordered that two of his top foreign affairs assistants be kept ignorant of such a major development was made by Carl Duckett, a former CIA deputy director for science and technology.

Mr. Duckett's remarks apparently were made public inadvertently in a 550-page report by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission concerning what the NRC knew or did not know about possible thefts of nuclear material that could be made into atomic bombs.

A committee spokesman said the "mistake" occurred late last week when the NRC sent the House Interior Committee 30 copies of an unclassified version of the lengthy report from which Mr. Duckett's four-page interview was supposed to have been clipped. In a copy made available to an environmental group, however, a page of Mr. Duckett's interview had not been removed by the NRC.

Weapons or Components

It has previously been reported that the U.S. government believed that, as of about 1968, Israel possessed nuclear weapons or components to build them quickly. The Israeli government has repeatedly stated—as it did again yesterday—that "Israel will not be the first country to develop nuclear weapons to the Middle East."

Last month, for example, the CIA disclosed a 1974 assessment that Israel had already armed itself with nuclear weapons, partly with uranium it had obtained "by clandestine means."

But Johnson's immediate response to the first unclassified intelligence statement that Israel had atomic weapons has not previously been disclosed by any high official of his administration. Johnson died in January, 1973.

During the interview with the NRC, Mr. Duckett said the "CIA had drafted a national intelligence estimate on Israel's nuclear capability in 1968. In it was the conclusion that the Israelis had nuclear weapons."

Shown to Helms

Mr. Duckett, who headed the CIA science and technology section from 1967 to last year, said he showed the estimate to Richard Helms, then director of the CIA.

Helms told him not to publish it and he would take it up with President Johnson, the report said. "Mr. Helms later related he had spoken to the President, that the President was concerned, and that he had said: 'Don't tell anyone else, even (Secretary of State) Dean Rusk and (Secretary

of Defense) Robert McNamara," Mr. Duckett recalled.

Mr. Helms, in response to an inquiry, said yesterday that he did not recall the events described by Mr. Duckett. "I don't say they didn't happen. I just have no recollection of them," he said.

Walter Rostow, now a professor at the University of Texas, and in 1968 a special assistant to Johnson for foreign affairs, also said he had no memory of the events described by Mr. Duckett. Neither Mr. Rusk nor Mr. McNamara could be reached for comment. The CIA declined to comment.

Two References

The page from the NRC report concerning Mr. Duckett's testimony contained statements about how the CIA determined that Israel had nuclear weapons and two references, one indirect to specific occasions when the CIA

believed Israel had physically obtained nuclear material.

Besides other evidence, for example, Mr. Duckett said the CIA had "information such as a trace of bombing practice done with A-4 aircraft that would not have made sense unless it was to deliver a nuclear bomb." This was an apparent reference to a special maneuver named "Barnes" must make when they are used to deliver nuclear weapons so that the planes are not destroyed by the explosion.

Another statement ascribed to Mr. Duckett was that "a shipment of 300 tons of nonenriched uranium from Argentina had been diverted to Israel through a West German cut-out. This appears to be the first formal confirmation of earlier unofficial reports that Israel in 1965 somehow obtained 200 tons of uranium ore from a freighter going from Antwerp to Genoa, although the uranium allegedly was from Zaire."

Cubans' Role in War Zone Acknowledged by Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

a news conference in Nairobi this week that he had been ordered to the Ogaden war front by President Mohammed Siad Barre to be "eliminated." He said Mr. Siad Barre suspected him of belonging to a group of Rome-based Somali dissidents plotting to overthrow the President.

Quoting a Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Somali radio said today that Mr. Douale initially had been ordered home from Kenya to face charges of embezzling the Nairobi Embassy's funds.

Paratroops' Use Reported

MOGADISHU, March 2 (Reuters).—Cuban and Ethiopian paratroop units have for the first time dropped behind Somali lines to disrupt communication and supply lines, Somali guerrilla leaders said today.

Officials of the Western Somali Liberation Front said their forces wiped out paratroopers who landed in two drops on about Feb. 24 near the Somali border.

They said the mixed Cuban and Ethiopian force included tank crews, and armored vehicles and tanks were also dropped by parachute.

Carter Warns Russia SALT Imperiled by Ogaden War

(Continued from Page 1)

invade Somalia, even to pursue Somali invaders who have sought to wrest the Ogaden desert area from Ethiopia.

The President noted that, because Somalia is the inheritor of the "unending" of Ethiopia's forces, "has caused a threat to peace in the Horn area of Africa."

He said the United States was basing its policy on three principles which he trusted that the Soviets "will honor." These, he said, are:

• "Somalian withdrawal from the territories they occupy in eastern Ethiopia in the Ogaden area."

• "The removal from Ethiopia of Cuban and Soviet troops."

• "A lessening of the tensions that exist between those countries (Somalia and Ethiopia), and the honoring of the sometimes arbitrarily drawn international boundaries in Africa."

Moscow's "violating of these principles would lessen the confidence of the American people in the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and would make it more difficult to ratify a SALT agreement and a comprehensive test-ban agreement, if concluded, and therefore the two are linked by the actions of the Soviets," Mr. Carter said.

When the Carter administration took office, it rejected the geopolitical concept of "linkage" invoked by former President Richard Nixon and his secretary of state, Henry Kissinger.

Policy Change?

However, Mr. Brzezinski's statement yesterday and Mr. Carter's comments today caused some capital observers to wonder whether the administration has dropped this policy, at least on developments in the Horn of Africa.

Yesterday, White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said the comment of Mr. Brzezinski "not only reflects the President's viewpoint but reiterates simply a statement of the facts of life."

And at the State Department, spokesman Hodgson Carter 3d said that "as a matter of a sort of inevitable political effect," Soviet actions in the Horn will "have a spillover effect in Congress and in the nation as a whole."

President Carter said today that he wanted to encourage the resumption of direct negotiations

between Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to development symmetries by disagreement on political self-determination for Palestinian Arabs and on Israel's settlements in occupied territory.

He said: "We hope to search out, at the top levels of government, some resolution of the differences on specifics relating to the Sinai and also, the (UN) statement of principles relating to the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

Pravda Assails Sland

MOSCOW, March 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that the United States was playing a dangerous game by trying to link other international issues like the Horn of Africa to progress in the SALT negotiations.

Pravda, the Communist party daily, charged that the United States had previously raised serious difficulties in the SALT talks but now had kept them within the general SALT framework.

"Now Washington considers it possible to link the arms limitation talks to other international questions which have nothing to do with it," Pravda said. "It is not difficult to notice a taste of rude blackmail which is in general unacceptable in international relations."

Key Vote Is Held At Ilford-North In London Area

LONDON, March 2 (UPI).—Residents of Ilford-North voted today in a crucial parliamentary election dominated by the issues of colored immigration, inflation and unemployment. The vote is being watched closely for pointers to a likely date for Prime Minister James Callaghan to order a general national election.

They voted in a parliamentary by-election at Ilford-North, a commuter-belt district with a partly middle-class, partly working-class population.

Polls closed at 10 p.m. tonight. The election is of key importance. Mr. Callaghan's government won the last parliamentary general election in October, 1974. That made Ilford-North the tightest "marginal" voting district in London and one of the closest in the country. A voting swing of 1 per cent would hand it to the opposition Conservatives.

Activist Reported Freed in Russia

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP).—Malva Lande, a member of a Moscow-based Helsinki monitoring panel, has been freed after serving eight months of a two-year term of exile in eastern Siberia, dissident sources reported today.

They said that Mrs. Lande, 58, a retired geologist, had been released under the terms of an amnesty proclaimed in November in connection with festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

It was the first case of any well-known human-rights activist being freed because of the amnesty. Mrs. Lande had been found guilty of damaging state and private property by setting fire to her apartment.



Guenter Sonnenberg

Court Abused By Defendant In Stuttgart

STUTTGART, March 2 (UPI).—Guenter Sonnenberg, a member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, yelled abuse today at the judges trying him on charges of the attempted killing of two policemen.

"You better shut up, you torturer. You already have the verdict in your pocket," the 29-year-old Mr. Sonnenberg yelled on the opening day of his trial. Mr. Sonnenberg is charged with the attempted killing of two policemen during a gun battle in the south German town of Stengen last May.

An officer was seriously wounded, the other escaped with minor injuries. Mr. Sonnenberg was hit in the head by police bullets.

Life in Prison

Verena Becker, another member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, also opened fire on the officers who found her and Mr. Sonnenberg. She was sentenced to life imprisonment in December.

Shortly after the opening of the trial, about 30 young sympathizers shouted, "Free Guenter" and "Solidarity with the RAF." RAF or Red Army Faction was the name the gang had given itself.

Policemen carried the screaming youths out of the courtroom. Mr. Sonnenberg, who told the court that he demanded to be treated as a prisoner of war, was evicted from the courtroom after yelling at the judges.

The defendant also refused to give his name and other personal data to the court.

"You know well who I am," he screamed.

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One of several persons wounded in fighting in Leon, Nicaragua, between the national guard and civilians is carried away for treatment. Several deaths have been reported.

In Delays Policy Decision

S. Administration Still Split
Indochina-Refugee Issue

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 2 — For the third time in as many weeks, the Carter administration yesterday had to cancel an announcement on Capitol Hill to outline policy toward Indochinese refugees because it has

S. Probers
id Immune
Charges

WASHINGTON, March 2 — A senior Justice Department attorney argued before the Supreme Court yesterday that a national investigator who uncovered relevant legislative information would probably

be immune from civil or criminal action. Solicitor General Frank

Phillips said that the constitutional guarantee that members of Congress "shall not be questioned in any other place . . . for speech or debate in either House" protects Senate and House members from civil or criminal

action. He was attempting to persuade the justices to reverse a lower court ruling that the

attorney was not immune from civil or criminal action. He was attempting to persuade the justices to reverse a lower court ruling that the

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In Madison, W. Va., a coal miner burns a copy of the proposed contract to signify his disapproval.

Marshall Warns U.S. Prepared
To Act Swiftly to End Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Labor Secretary Ray Marshall warned yesterday that the government will be prepared to act immediately to end the 12-week coal strike if miners reject a proposed settlement in secret voting this

weekend. He said that chances of resuming negotiations in such circumstances are very slight and added that rejection would be followed swiftly by a request for a back-to-work injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act and perhaps by temporary government seizure of the mines.

"We will be prepared to do something as early as Monday," Mr. Marshall said. Coal operators and the United Mine Workers reached a tentative agreement Friday under threats by the White House of both injunction and seizure.

"The same options as we had before are still there," he added, although he later said that the administration's plan will reflect consultations with Congress, implying that some change is possible.

Last week, congressional leaders signaled that they would respond quickly and favorably to a presidential request for authority to seize the mines, but that was before the Bituminous Coal Operators Association capitulated to government pressure to accept the UMW's "bottom-line" demands.

Carter Announces Proposals
For Revamping Civil Service

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—President Carter announced today his proposals to restore flexibility to the Civil Service system, saying that it "will be the centerpiece of government reorganization during my term in office."

The proposals would end most automatic pay raises for government employees making more than \$20,000 a year and make it easier to fire inefficient workers.

The President, in a luncheon address at the National Press Club, said that revision of the Civil Service system is the most important step to be taken in fulfilling his campaign promise to make the federal government more efficient.

He said that his proposals "represent the most sweeping reform of the Civil Service system since it was created nearly 100 years ago."

Mr. Carter said that the government's personnel system has become a tangled web of complicated rules and regulations that impedes good management.

He also would set up an elite corps of 9,000 top-level managers who would give up their present job tenure in return for the right to compete for salary bonuses of up to 20 per cent of salary.

U.S. Weighs Canceling Pact on Air Travel With Britain

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—A source in the Carter administration said yesterday that the White House was hardening its position in the air-fare dispute with Britain and that the administration was considering renouncing the British-U.S. air pact signed last summer.

Administration officials briefed the aviation industry during the day on the White House's newly articulated international aviation policy, which underlines the deepening dispute with Britain. The policy, expected to be formally promulgated soon after industry comments are received in the next week or two, calls for low maximum competition on routes and greater flexibility on charter services.

The dispute with Britain reached a critical point Tuesday when, because the governments could not agree on the fares to be charged, Braniff Airways had to cancel yesterday's scheduled start of air service between Dallas-Fort Worth and London.

Retaliation Expected. The White House was reported to have received the draft of an order yesterday under which the United States is expected to retaliate for the Braniff delay by suspending the Houston-London service started in December by British Caledonian Airways, a privately owned British scheduled carrier.

The Civil Aeronautics Board said today that it asked President Carter to halt British Caledonian flights to Houston if Britain refuses to let Braniff charge cut-price fares between Dallas and London, United Press reported.

The board also asked Mr. Carter to approve an order forcing British Caledonian to reduce its fares to cut-price levels for a year under any circumstances.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference today that the request had not yet reached his desk, but that he would "act immediately" when he received it.

"When the CAB gives me a report and a recommendation, the chances are that I would honor it," Mr. Carter said.

The differences over Texas-London fares are only one aspect of the British-U.S. dispute. The two governments are also at odds over this country's efforts to ease limitations on low-cost charter flights. Because of the cumulative effect of the various disagreements, the White House is said to be considering renunciation of last summer's air pact, called Bermuda II. Such a renunciation would not take effect for a year, however.

The disclosure that the White House position on air-travel relations with Britain was hardening was offered by a knowledgeable administration official who was reached by telephone and was

asked what was likely to happen next in the deepening dispute. He declined to be identified. The official was emphatic in noting that the dispute was not just over fares on the projected Braniff transatlantic service but also over the protracted deadlock on charter flight. The Carter administration wants to eliminate some of the restrictive rules governing such flights.

"The two things are beginning to be more than the administration is willing to swallow," the official said.

It was not precisely known what diplomatic efforts were being made behind the scenes to resolve the key issues. Formal negotiations on charter rules and air fares that were recessed without progress last month are scheduled to resume in Washington Monday.

The threat to the Braniff service, planned under terms of the Bermuda II air pact, arose last month when Britain's aviation regulatory agency turned down Braniff's fare proposals. They were at levels significantly below what passengers between Texas and London have been paying on

one-stop flights by way of New York or Miami. Rather than delay starting its service to London, Braniff submitted a new fare package at levels that the British had said they would approve. But the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board refused, at least for the present, to go along.

Passengers who had been booked on the nonstop Braniff flights that were supposed to begin yesterday were offered other one-stop accommodations with a change of airline in New York or Miami.

Over Fare Dispute

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—There were indications 1 1/2 years earlier that an earthquake that shook Hawaii in November, 1975, was developing in a highly localized subterranean zone.

Those indications, reported by a University of Colorado graduate student, Aron Johnston in Science magazine, were the slight slowness of seismic waves from distant earthquakes as the waves passed through the region where the tremor eventually erupted.

The finding is regarded by seismologists as an important contribution to the study of earthquake prediction.

As Mr. Johnston interpreted it, the slowing in the velocity of the waves recorded at the Hawaii station indicated that the subterranean rock layers in the immediate vicinity of the station were undergoing stress. The epicenter of the November, 1975, tremor was later calculated to be less than 3 miles from the station.

First Instance. Velocity changes in distant waves (called "teleseisms" by geophysicists) have been observed in other earthquakes around the world. But according to Mr. Johnston, the 1975 Hawaiian event was the first observed instance of this phenomenon associated with a

type of earthquake known to scientists as "normal."

In this kind of earthquake, the land on one side of a fault line drops relative to the land on the opposite side. It is a gravity-controlled slumping. Mr. Johnston explained, and is probably related to the accumulation of mass on the island from cone of volcanic eruptions.

Mr. Johnston noted the velocity variations in the seismic waves with instruments which the U.S. Geological Survey had installed on Hawaii to monitor two of the island's volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea.

The instruments, housed in three different stations in the center of the island and along its southeastern shore, recorded the arrival times of pressure waves radiating from the Pii and Tonga island chains in the South Pacific, about 3,000 miles from Hawaii.

When he analyzed the data from earthquakes before the November, 1975, earthquake, Mr. Johnston discovered that the waves from the Pii-Tonga tremors were arriving at one station a little later than at the other two stations.

According to Mr. Johnston's analysis of the data, stress in the subterranean zone began to reveal its presence early in 1972. That was when the velocity of the Pii-Tonga teleseisms could be first noticed to be slowing, by about a tenth of a second.

The slowing reached a maximum of about a quarter of a second in 1973 and then slowly began returning to normal, pre-1972 levels by the end of summer, 1975. The Hawaiian earthquake occurred on Nov. 30, 1975, with the epicenter quite close to the village of Kapaeha.

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Hawaiian Tremor Cited

Seismic Waves Found to Be Early Quake Alert

By George Alexander

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Abortion Clinics in U.S. Face Growing Violence Campaign

By Janet Battaile

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—Eleven days ago, someone posing as a delivery man walked into the Concerned Women's Clinic in Cleveland carrying a plastic bag and rushed down the hall to an operating room. The bag contained gasoline, which he splashed in the face of a technician, temporarily blinding her. He then doused the room, set it afire and fled.

In an adjoining room, a 20-year-old woman was having an abortion. As flames swept into the room and thick smoke rolled down the hallway, the woman

leaped off the table and ran out. A counselor threw a coat to her, and the woman and 15 other patients, dressed in paper gowns, headed for the door as another counselor guided the screaming, blinded technician out of the building.

Everyone escaped and the 20-year-old woman was taken to a hospital, where her operation was completed. Nine other women were sent to other clinics for abortions.

The Cleveland fire, which caused \$30,000 in damage and put the clinic out of business, was the most serious to date of a number

of incidents of violence or vandalism at abortion clinics around the country.

New Location
In a little more than a year, at least five other clinics have been forced to shut or move to a new location because of fire, firebombing or chemical bombs.

Since Feb. 23 of last year, when someone set fire to the Planned Parenthood Clinic in St. Paul, Minn., causing \$250,000 in damage and forcing the suspension of abortion services for six months, fires or bombings have occurred at clinics in Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati; Omaha, Neb., and

Burlington, Vt. Only in Cleveland did the incident occur while the building was occupied.

At other clinics, there have been repeated incidents of vandalism, as well as threatening telephone calls and increasingly hostile pickets, according to a survey by the National Abortion Rights Action League.

Among the actions taken by some clinics have been the hiring of security guards, arranging for extra police protection, and providing escorts for patients. Others have increased security with new locks. The St. Paul clinic, where an unexploded bomb was found

outside the building two weeks ago, warns its patients that they may face hostile pickets and unpleasant behavior.

In the Washington suburb of Fairfax, Va., the Northern Virginia Women's Medical Center succeeded last week, after more than a year of regular picketing, in obtaining a preliminary court injunction to keep the demonstrators off the clinic's property.

It was a step that Sharon McCann, the clinic's administrator, had hoped to avoid, she said, because she believes strongly in the rights of free speech and assembly.

But on a half-dozen occasions in the last year, she said, the pickets barged into the clinic, harassed the patients and took over the telephones to inform callers that the clinic was closed.

In the latest incident there, on Feb. 11, Miss McCann was thrown to the floor, a co-owner, William Longstrech, suffered a sprained knee, a nurse was injured and a woman, 6 1/2 months pregnant, was "trampled on," according to Miss McCann. The guest began vomiting and had to be given emergency treatment at the clinic.

'Good Faith' Cited

A dozen demonstrators have been arrested and charged with trespassing as a result of these incidents, but two Federal Circuit judges have acquitted them on a common-law principle, the "defense of necessity." "They had a good-faith belief," Judge Lewis Griffith said last October in one case "that their actions were necessary to save lives."

The defense of life is a primary goal of the National Right to Life Committee, some of whose members are the most ardent demonstrators at abortion clinics. But the group's president, Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, said, "We are not violent people." "We are not violent people," she said in an interview, "are not the ones who are succeeding in accomplishing our goals. We believe in working within the system, and those who are most successful at that are not in the spotlight. Most people will never know who they are."

No one has claimed responsibility for the fires or bombings at the clinics and no one has been charged. But there is a feeling among some observers that some proponents of the right-to-life movement are growing impatient with the orderly attempts to outlaw abortion.

2 Days Before
Two days before the Cleveland fire, the Concerned Women's Clinic was heavily vandalized during the night. "I don't know who did it," said Susan Blythe, a counselor who was there the day of the fire.

She said she did not believe, however, that either the picketing or the violence would deter women from having abortions. "People are still coming regularly," she said, and the answering service is referring them to other clinics.

"This is not going to make women think about abortion."

That attitude seems to be borne out by the statistics at the St. Paul Clinic, where, despite the fire a year ago, the recent discovery of a bomb, the daily picketing and vandalism, there has been an increase during the last year in all the services it offers, from abortion to community education programs, according to Jane Webster, executive director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota.

He said women had been escorted by pickets, chased in the parking lot and verbally abused. In addition, he said, the lives of two board members' children had been threatened, and vandals had repeatedly thrown garbage against the building and had twice sealed the outside locks with glue. Still, he said, patient service programs had increased by 10 per cent within the last year and private donors had more than doubled.

The same is not true for the Northwest Women's Center of Columbus, which has been operating out of a doctor's office since a fire on Jan. 8 caused \$200,000 in damage. The Columbus police say it was arson, but have no suspects.

Vienna Hospital Fire
VIENNA, March 2 (Reuters)—A woman died and 115 patients were trapped for more than an hour when fire broke out in the psychiatric wing of Vienna's General Hospital last night. A police spokesman said a Hungarian refugee who had been a former patient in the wing had confessed to starting the blaze to draw attention to his request for Austrian citizenship.

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S. Korea Seeks Shifting Bids For Reactor

May Ask European If Loan Hitch Arises

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—South Korea may switch to posed new order for nuclear reactors because of unacceptable conditions placed on an Export-Import Bank loan needed to finance those plants, according to government sources quoted today in a Seoul newspaper.

The sources referred to comments by Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, head of the Banking Subcommittee on the National Finance Committee, who said that he wanted to see South Korean officials to be at a congressional hearing on alleged Korean influence in Washington before he would support the loan.

The Korean Ministry of Economy and Resources announced three weeks ago that two companies—the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Combustion Engineering Co.—were its choices to supply the two megawatt reactors, which bring to six the total nuclear power plants in the country. A dozen foreign companies had been interested, including Framatome of France, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany, which were cited by papers as the new front-runners in the competition.

\$500-Million Loan

The newspaper, the Korea Herald, quoted unidentified sources at the Energy and Resources Ministry as saying that the Korean government was coming to the change because it feared difficulty in obtaining \$500-million loan from the E.I. Bank. The reactors are estimated to cost nearly \$1 billion.

Westinghouse refused to comment on the incident except to say "This development represents a dispute between a branch of government and a branch of Korean government. It is a commercial matter involving Westinghouse."

Governor of Bank of Spain Is Reported to Quit His Post

MADRID, March 2 (UPI)—In one of several signs of mounting pressure on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, sources at the Bank of Spain reported today that its governor, Jose Maria Lopez de Letona, has resigned.

The sources said that the bank's board of directors has been called into a special session tomorrow to be informed of the government's choice of a new governor.

The Suarez Cabinet, meanwhile, met at the Premier's residence. Sources close to the government said that the meeting was discussing various aspects of the economy and a defeat suffered by the government in parliament yesterday.

They said that the Cabinet's agenda also included questions of public order, such as a series of bombings yesterday by Basque terrorists against a company that is building two nuclear power plants and the attempted takeover of land by jobless farm laborers in the southern region of Andalusia.

Mr. Lopez de Letona's reported resignation took place less than a week after Economics Minister Enrique Fuentes Quintana quit his post.

Monetary Restraint
Both he and Mr. Lopez de Letona were committed to a policy of monetary restraint, with a ceiling of 17 per cent in the growth of money supply. Both had repeatedly disagreed with other members of the Cabinet, especially Vice-Premier for Political Affairs Fernando Abril Martorell.

Mr. Fuentes Quintana's resignation last Friday sparked a major Cabinet reshuffling. Mr. Abril Martorell was appointed new economics minister. Mr. Suarez also picked four other new ministers in an effort to forge a more unified economic team.

The way Mr. Suarez made these changes sparked a surprise debate in the Cortes late yesterday. For the first time in the six-month history of Spain's democratic parliament, the opposition parties defeated Mr. Suarez's majority centrist government in a vote.

The opposition of the right and the left passed by a lower house vote of 159 to 4 with 134 abstentions—a joint motion criticizing the government for giving an "insufficient" explanation of the Cabinet shake-up.

The motion did not involve the issue of censure. It provided that in the first plenary session of the lower chamber next

Police Report Finding Of Schleyer 'Prison'
KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 2 (AP)—West German officials confirmed yesterday that they had found a house near Cologne where they believe slain industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer was held by kidnappers last fall.

The mass circulation tabloid Bild Zeitung reported in yesterday's editions that police had been watching the house for weeks in case the kidnappers returned. But officers gave up the surveillance after the suspected kidnappers wrote the landlord that they no longer needed the house, the paper said.

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TENDER NOTICE

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AGADIR

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No 9-78 ORSI

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region is launching a Notice of International Tenders for the following:

- Acquisition of 15 wheeled tractors, with 165 horse-power, related equipment as well as harvesting and crop treatment materials.
- The deadline for submitting offers is set for April 17, 1978.
- An advance payment representing 20,000.00 DHIS (twenty thousand Dirhams) is required.

Tender files will be issued by the head office of the "Office Régional de Mise en Valeur Agricole du Souss-Massa", Rue de Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, Agadir (Bureau des Marchés) against payment of a check or money order drawn in the name of "Agent Comptable de l'O.R.M.V.A. S.M.". These tender files will also be forwarded by mail upon request.

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ

INTERNATIONAL NOTICE OF PRESELECTION FOR TENDERS

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of realizing the following equipment program:

- Construction of high-voltage lines totalling 300 km.
- Reinforcement of 22 existing stations (high and medium voltage).
- Creation of new stations (high and medium voltage).

An international tender notice for the construction of these works will be launched within the next few months and will include the following lots:

- Lot No. 1: civil engineering stations.
- Lot No. 2: assembling and testing of stations' equipment.
- Lot No. 3: manufacture and assembling of lines' towers.
- Lot No. 4: construction of lines.

The equipment material necessary for the electric installations will be supplied by STEG. Work is expected to start during the 4th quarter of 1978, and the equipment will go into operation in stages between 1979 & 1981.

Contractors desiring to submit their bids may obtain the preselection documents by applying—directly or through the mail—at the following address:

Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz Département de l'Équipement
38 Rue Kemal Atatürk, Tunis.

Offers to the present notice must be forwarded no later than Monday, March 27, 1978.

U.S. Also Expresses Anxiety

Nuclear Plans, Army Buildup Troubling Iraq's Neighbors

BAGHDAD, March 2 (WP).—Iraq's neighbors and the United States are watching with concern two recent developments in this radical Middle Eastern country: Expansion of its army and construction of a nuclear research center.

The expansion of the army coincides with an Iraqi drive to increase mechanization of the Soviet-supplied armed forces, officials here said. Moscow recently agreed to sell Iraq its latest 11-75 military transport jet. Iraq has also ordered 36 Mirage F-1 fighters from France and has expressed interest in the new Mirage 2000, sources said. It has also bought new tank carriers.

The nuclear research center, currently under construction by a French consortium on the outskirts of Baghdad, is said to be designed for peaceful uses. Diplomatic sources said, however, that the Israeli, Iranian and Syrian governments are worried. U.S. officials in the Middle East also have expressed some anxiety about France's apparent intention to supply highly enriched uranium, which can be used to make nuclear weapons, for a 70-megawatt experimental nuclear reactor to be installed in the \$375-million project.

"Necessary Precautions"
French officials insist that France has taken "all the necessary precautions" to prevent diversion of any materials for atomic weapons and that Iraq has agreed to UN International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as part of the deal.

The French officials also argue that the sales of the research center and the Mirages are in the West's interest since they can help to wean Iraq away from the Soviet Union, which supplied this country with a small research reactor more than 10 years ago.

Miller Approved By Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The Senate Banking Committee voted 14 to 1 today to recommend that the Senate confirm the nomination of William Miller to a four-year term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee's chairman, Sen. William French D-Wis., cast the only vote against the 52-year-old industrialist, saying he felt Mr. Miller is unqualified by experience to be the nation's top central banker.

Mr. Miller, board chairman of Textron Inc., a major U.S. conglomerate, survived a six-week investigation of an alleged bribe paid by one of his companies to an Iranian general. If confirmed, Mr. Miller will succeed Arthur Burns.

Hanoi Chief in Sri Lanka
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, March 2 (UPI).—Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong arrived here from India today for a four-day official visit.

"We worked a long time on the safeguards and on the whole package of deliveries," said a French official familiar with the nuclear project. "France has no intention of taking the slightest risk, and everything is covered by the IAEA."

U.S. sources in the Middle East said they believed the safeguards apply more to the "physical security" of the research center than to deliveries of highly enriched uranium.

Such deliveries, they said, would be a cause for concern under any circumstances, in view of the Iraqi government's support for radical Palestinian guerrillas and its hard-line opposition to Israel. Iraq, which has even rejected the Arab "steadfastness front" against Egypt as too soft, also has a long-standing rivalry with Syria and unusually suspicious relations with Iran.

Suspicious Linger
Although Iraq has agreed to the IAEA safeguards, it has not signed the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty." This Iraqi government has given no indication that it wants the atomic bomb, but suspicions linger.

"I'm sure they'd love to have one, and it just sends chills up and down my spine," a Western diplomat in Baghdad said. France and Iraq signed a contract for the nuclear project in September, 1970. Construction of the research center near this capital has been quietly under way since last May, and is to be completed next spring.

The project's backers charge that the concern expressed by Israel, the main opponent of the deal, is hypocritical since the Israelis are widely reported to have a nuclear weapons capability. Iran, they say, is itself pushing a major nuclear energy program, which includes a French-built nuclear research facility at Isfahan.

On the military side, Israeli officials express growing alarm at the Iraqi creation of a 12th army division.

"This is a buildup which will be directed against Israel," an Israeli official in a neighboring country said. Iraqi troops who joined the Syrians in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war were a force to be reckoned with," he added.

With the development of Iraq's military transport capability, "at any crisis in the Middle East we may face three Iraqi divisions on our border plus air power, which is no joke," the Israeli official said.

For the Iraqis, this feeling of menace is mutual. At a small remote military airport in the desert near the southern Iraqi oil town of Basrah, nearly full-sized decoy fighter planes are visible at one end of the landing strip, a sign that authorities fear an air attack.

"The Iraqis feel a long-term threat from Israel and a need to balance their other neighbors' military forces," a Western diplomat here said. "I don't think it's any secret that over the long term they also feel threatened by Iran," he added.



PUSH COMES TO SHOVE—Japanese riot police (in black uniforms) scuffle with helmeted protesters to keep them away from a railway track along which jet fuel is being transported to the new international airport at Narita, 40 miles from Tokyo. Opening of the controversial airport is now scheduled for March 30.

Claude Binyon, Hollywood Writer-Director

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Claude Binyon, 72, who was writer or director of 36 Hollywood films and who wrote one of the nation's most famous headlines—"Wall Street Lays an Egg"—died on Feb. 14 of a heart ailment in Glendale, Calif.

His 30-year film career began in 1935 with his writing of "The Glided Lily," which featured Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray, and ended in 1964 with "Kisses for My President," which starred Polly Bergen and Mr. MacMurray.

In between, Mr. Binyon's screenwriting credits included "Mississippi," starring Bing Crosby and W.C. Fields; "True Confession," with Carole Lombard, Mr. MacMurray and John Barrymore; "Arizona" with Jean Arthur and William Holden; "Holiday Inn," with Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire; "This Is the Army," the World War II musical; and "Woman's World."

In addition to directing seven films, five of which he had written the screenplay, Mr. Binyon produced one film, composed the music for another and was the original author of three.

He worked for Variety from 1925 to 1932, and in October, 1929, after the stock market crash, he wrote one of that paper's most quoted headlines—"Wall Street Lays an Egg." Trying to write fiction and humor for magazines while he worked for Variety in Hollywood, Mr. Binyon neglected his newspaper duties and was discharged. Later, working mostly for Paramount Pictures, he became one of the most highly paid screenwriters.

Philip Ahn
LOS ANGELES, March 2 (WP).—Philip Ahn, 72, one of Hollywood's best-known Oriental character actors, died Tuesday after undergoing surgery for lung cancer, the Los Angeles Times reported.

In a career that spanned 40 years, Mr. Ahn played more than 370 roles, often appearing as Japanese officers in flag-waving movies in the 1940s. However, he was the son of a Korean patriot, Chang Ho Ahn, who spent most of his life resisting Japanese domination in his country, and died in a Japanese prison camp in 1939.

In recent years, Mr. Ahn's best-known role was that of the wise old Chinese patriarch in the TV series "Kung Fu."

Consuelo Kanaga
NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Consuelo Kanaga, 64, a pioneer-

ing photographer whose career ranged from the 1920s to the 1960s, died Tuesday at the Northern Westchester Hospital Center in Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Miss Kanaga's works are included in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Her photograph of a black mother and her two children entitled "She Is a Tree of Life to Them" was included in Edward Steichen's "Family of Man" exhibition.

Harvey W. Patton Jr.
DETROIT, March 2 (AP).—Harvey W. Patton Jr., 63, managing editor of the Detroit News from 1953 until 1965, and later associate editor, died Tuesday.

Rockefeller Award Is Given To Kenyan News Publisher

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, March 2 (NYT).—In a mystery thriller published here last year entitled "The Men from Pretoria," the improbable hero is a former child of the Nairobi slums named Scoop Nelson who after studying physics and mathematics at Harvard, returns to Kenya to become a crusading crime reporter.

Scoop Nelson is the creation of an equally improbable Kenyan named Hilary Ng'weno, 39, who grew up in the slums of Nairobi, studied math and physics at Harvard, became a reporter and then a managing editor of one of the city's papers.

But Mr. Ng'weno has outdone even Scoop Nelson. He has established his own publishing empire, which comprises perhaps the only African-owned and managed independent papers and magazines south of the Sahara. These ventures include a highly praised news magazine, a Sunday newspaper and a weekly publication for children—all produced by Mr. Ng'weno and his staff of nine.

The quality and independence of Mr. Ng'weno's publications are remarkable in light of the government controls on the press in black Africa. The Ng'weno publications examine such issues as income distribution, government housing policy, development strategies, tribal rivalries, the economics of tourism and growing unemployment among university graduates.

Receives Award
Now, in a tribute to his work, the 1972 John D. Rockefeller Award of \$10,000 has been given to Mr. Ng'weno. This prize is given annually to men and women under 40 who in the judgment of the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation have "made an outstanding contribution to the well-being of mankind."

Mr. Ng'weno controls his empire from rented offices where he writes, rewrites, edits and oversees the publication of his creations. He usually works 16-hour days,

but still has time to write mystery stories, make occasional documentary movies and consider establishing a commercial television station.

"When I came to Harvard on a scholarship in 1957 I majored in physics and math even though I always wanted to be a writer," he said. "It was just that it was a challenge. I knew I could understand physics but I knew also I wouldn't be a physicist."

Rises Fast
After four years at Harvard, during which he spent his summers working as a hotel bellhop, camp counselor and babysitter, he returned home to work as a cub reporter on the Daily Nation, one of Nairobi's two morning newspapers. Within four years he became managing editor, but quit "because I found it such a slow process to change existing institutions."

With a cartoonist friend he then founded a satirical magazine called Joe, named for its cartoon-man hero who ponders the follies of Kenya's developing society.

Three years ago Mr. Ng'weno sold his interest in Joe, and with a staff of two began producing a serious magazine on national, continental and international politics. The Weekly Review was written largely by Mr. Ng'weno, and soon won accolades.

With his wife, Fleur, he founded a children's publication called Rainbow, largely, he said, because his own two children had no literature that served their needs. Rainbow uses stories and pictures submitted by its young readers, and is widely used in schools.

Starts Sunday Paper
Two months ago Mr. Ng'weno launched his Sunday paper, the Nairobi Times, which has its own magazine supplement. He is in direct competition with the two established Nairobi newspapers: the Daily Nation owned by Prince

Entranced In Operation? It Takes Gall

WATERLOO, Canada, March 2 (AP).—A surgeon has removed the gall bladder of a patient who hypnotized himself as an anesthetic for the operation, 11 days ago.

Dr. Victor Rausch, a dentist, said while recovering at home that he has been practicing hypnosis professionally for 14 years and had previously undergone minor surgery under hypnosis.

Dr. Maurice Beckham, an anesthesiologist present during the operation in case something went wrong, said: "It was unbelievable unless you were there."

"I decided to have the surgery done this way to demonstrate the potential of hypnosis," Dr. Rausch, 38, said.

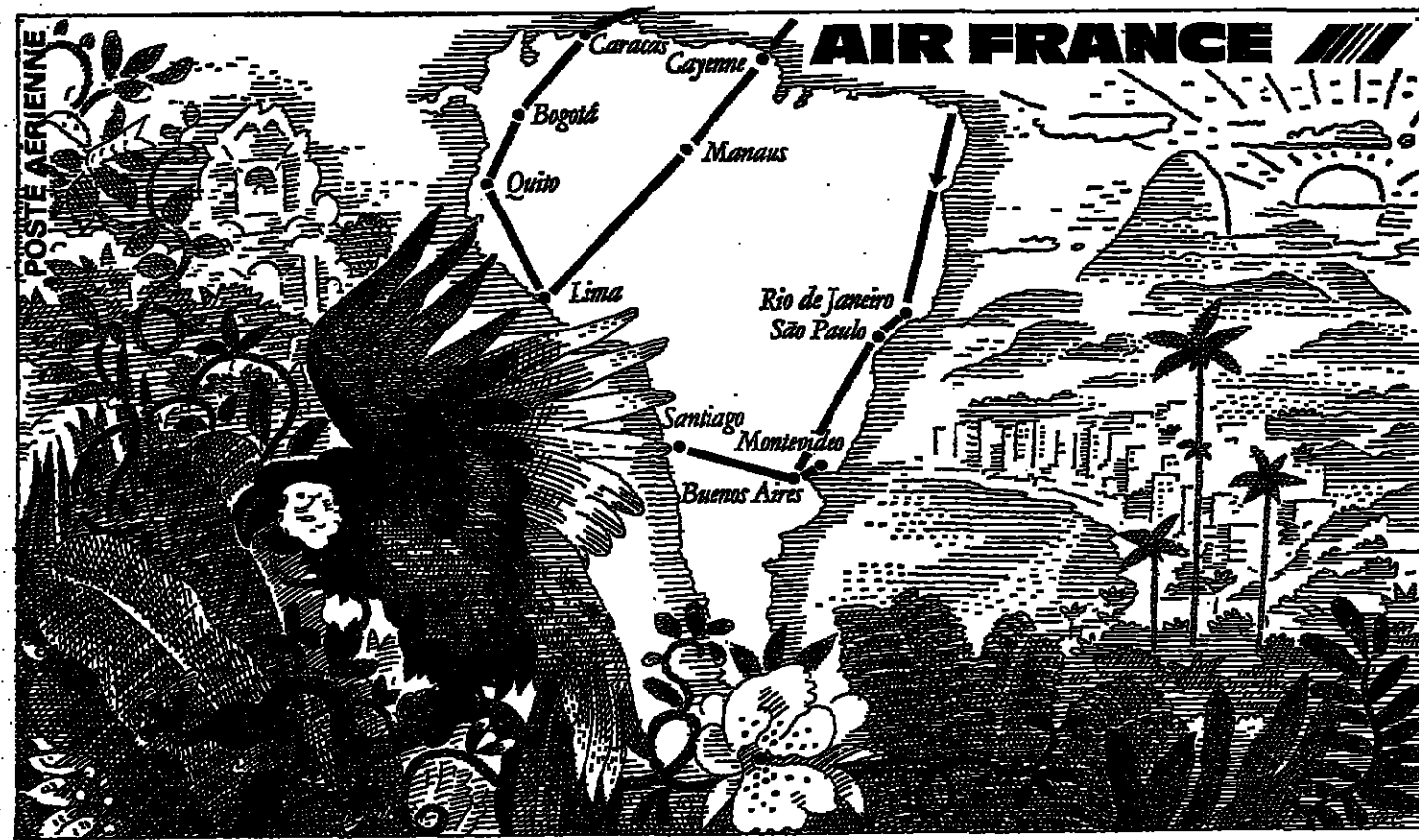
Karim Aga Khan IV, the international businessman and spiritual head of the Ismaili Muslims; and the Standard, owned by the powerful Lomro conglomerate, which has mining interests, breweries and transport companies in many black and white-ruled African countries.

The paper has a circulation of about 25,000 and, like Weekly Review, is aimed unabashedly at upper-class and intellectual circles. It frequently reprints features from the U.S. press.

Mr. Ng'weno says he has been asked how anyone without foreign backing can flourish in Kenya's heady business circles. He has been asked about his U.S. connections and the years at Harvard. He says, however, that he has had no backing from anyone except for loans from the government bank.

Mr. Ng'weno plans to go to New York to receive his Rockefeller award. "I haven't thought about what I will do with the money," he said. "I suppose it will go to pay off some of my debts."

Par Avion.



Air mail. On May 16, 1930, the famed French pilot Mermoz landed at Rio de Janeiro with 130 kilos of mail. The flight from France had taken a total of four days. Thus was the first commercial line between France and South America born. It was the beginning of a great friendship, now almost half a century old. Today, Air France serves 11 major South American cities with a fleet of aircraft uniquely composed of 747's and Concorde. The journey from France to Rio can now be flown in 7 hours via Concorde, the trip from Paris to Caracas takes only 6 hours via Concorde. Air France has always been the pioneer of South American air routes. Our newest route, Paris-Manaus-Lima, shortcuts right through the Amazon jungle. When your destination lies in South America, fly there with the experts: Air France. The people who opened a continent to the world.

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more efficiently and effectively. It is instrumental in handling transactions much faster. Moreover, it was not planned to serve only as an office building. The BfG Tower is a multipurpose edifice to work in, or to do your shopping, or to just simply relax in.

Now, who says all banks are alike?

This is the real picture of BfG Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft based on highlights from the latest balance sheet:

	(in billion DM)	1976	1977*)
Total Assets:		28.21	29.95
Total Deposits:		24.60	27.80
Loans Outstanding:		21.54	24.59
Capital and Reserves:		3.6	1.31

*) preliminary unaudited figures as of December 31, 1977

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Needed: Cooperation on Currency

The latest woes of the U.S. dollar seem to have everyone guessing, with the possible exception of the gnomes of Zurich and others who deal in currencies. Switzerland is acutely worried that its franc is pricing itself out of the market, some blame the dollar's fall on the Carter administration, which reportedly thinks a low dollar will accelerate a stubborn Congress into passing an energy bill. And the oil states are seriously talking of raising prices to cope with the weakness of the dollar that is their principal trading unit.

The general assumption that the dollar is underpriced and the Swiss franc and West German mark overpriced suggests that one very important factor in currency dealing is the number of dealers who regard the whole business as a kind of game of Monopoly. The counters—buildings, real estate, currency itself—are only symbols. But the players can make or lose money by betting on the results. Unfortunately, the dollar game is much more than that. It could mean higher petroleum prices—and those have already upset the world economy. It could drive masses of loose currency into the economies of Switzerland and West Germany, something that may sound attractive for those countries, but isn't. The drop in the dollar can affect everything from balances of trade to what a young American soldier in West Germany has to pay to support a wife and children. It is even suggested that the latter be sent CARE packages, which is an ironic shift from what prevailed during the cigarette-currency period of the postwar occupation.

So there must be international cooperation on currency, some system that will relate the exchange media to economic realities, rather than political or speculative games. The Western industrial nations and Japan have the agencies for cooperation—unlike the acute economic nationalism that deepened the Great Depression, there is a sense of common need and opportunity. But there is also a variety of devices that have nationalist or regional goals: quotas, tariffs, fixed pricing. Common Market proposals for diminishing coal imports make one example; the British-U.S. quarrel over air fares is another.

But at least these difficulties can be argued out, balanced off and perhaps eliminated. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal in Washington has said that the U.S. government is in "constant touch with other countries in Europe" to work together to "counteract these disorderly movements" in the dollar. And it might well be that the best way to work together would be to restore a stable currency system, no longer geared, as it once was, to the then dominant dollar, but to some global economic ratio.

This would be far from easy to achieve. But at least it would end a condition in which the gnomes could read too much into, say, some remarks by Count Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, and play with the dollar as if it were Monopoly money, or foreign-exchange rates become the tools of local politics. Certainly it is worth trying—it could get to the roots of the current semi-chaos in world economics.

Handcuffed in the Philippines

Perhaps because of Congress's tougher attitude toward aiding repressive governments, President Marcos of the Philippines has undertaken some small steps to relax the martial law he imposed five years ago. The most significant is the announcement of an election next month for an interim parliament, the first legislative election since martial law was imposed. Whether the exercise turns out to be a real step toward democracy now depends on whether the opposition is free to conduct an active campaign. The latest signs are discouraging.

The opposition Liberal party, despite misgivings over some of the ground rules, has entered a slate of candidates headed by former Sen. Benigno Aquino, long Marcos's most formidable rival. But he remains in detention, facing charges of subversion and

murder that have dragged on unconvincingly for five years. Aquino petitioned for temporary release in order to campaign, even offering to wear handcuffs and leg irons if needed. But that request has now been denied on the ground that it would endanger national security.

Before 1972, the Philippines enjoyed a quarter-century of vigorous constitutional democracy, a legacy of American rule. Marcos has argued, however, that democracy impeded needed social reforms, which he says have been brought about under his authoritarian rule. The reforms, he claims, have won him wide popular support. If Marcos believes his own claims, he should have nothing to fear from letting Aquino campaign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Drugs and the Panama Canal

Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs is an evil thing, and people who do it ought to be caught and punished.

But it is hard to see what a six-year-old indictment—accusing the older brother of Omar Torrijos, Panama's head of state, of helping to bring 155 pounds of heroin into New York—has to do with the merits or shortcomings of the Panama Canal treaties now undergoing debate in the Senate.

Whether true or false, the accusation has no bearing on what relations between this country and the Republic of Panama ought to be through generations to come.

The strongest allegations that have been brought against Gen. Torrijos himself have been in the language of the Senate investigating committee, reports that were "largely secondhand and of varying reliability," saying he may have benefited financially from such drug trade.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the committee and a supporter of the treaties, told the Senate "reliable intelligence" showed that the general knew of drug-trafficking by Panamanian government officials "and

did not take sufficient action" to keep his brother, Moises Torrijos, from becoming involved.

But even if there were more damning evidence against the Panamanian leader himself, it would still have nothing to do with the case at hand.

The question before the U.S. Senate is not whether Omar Torrijos and his brother are nice fellows.

It is instead a basic question that splits into these two parts:

• Is it good or bad for this powerful nation to go on controlling a 10-mile-wide swath of real estate across a small Latin American country—over that country's strong objections?

• If it is a bad thing, are the treaties under consideration an acceptable way to start ending it?

The drug matter appears to be no more than a diversionary tactic by those determined to defend the Panama Canal position that California's Republican Sen. S.I. Hayakawa once summarized this way: "It's ours—we stole it fair and square."

—From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal.

International Opinion

Hanoi's Dilemma

So long as Cambodia shows no sign of agreeing to negotiate on the frontier question, Hanoi remains confronted by two unpalatable alternatives. If it accepts the recent situation in which constant skirmish wears away its substance, its tasks of rescuing an already weakened economy will become immeasurably harder. On the other hand, if it decides on ending the conflict by means of a major military operation, its "peace-loving" image in Southeast Asia will have received irreparable damage.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mrs. Gandhi's Comeback

Mrs. Gandhi served notice at her press conference in New Delhi that she is making another bid to return to power. She is...

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1903

PITTSBURGH—One of the greatest floods on record occurred here yesterday through the overflowing of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. Hundreds of persons were removed from flooded houses, and churches were opened for shelter. Many of the mills bordering the rivers were invaded by the tide, and thus over 40,000 men will be idle for several days. The flood is now subsiding.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1928

LOS ANGELES—John Barrymore, stage and screen star, and Myron Selznick, film agent, stepped out of their characters in front of the Ambassador Hotel today long enough to stage a fist fight, which unfortunately was not shot by the ever-ready cameraman for exhibition on the screen. Barrymore came out with a black eye after he reportedly made a slurring remark about Selznick's nationality.



A Gentle Man's Tragic Isolation...

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—A few times in his life a newspaper reporter meets a political figure and senses authentic greatness: a magnetic external presence combined with a sense of inner serenity. That happened to me on June 8, 1975, in the South African mining town of Kimberley. I met Robert Sobukwe.

He was despised and rejected by those who held power in his country. He lived in enforced obscurity, unable to travel, his countrymen forbidden to read his words. But there was a power in him that shone through all the petty cruelties of official suppression. It was the power of belief in humanity, in nonviolent change toward justice, and those who oppressed him should pray that it will survive his death this week.

Robert Sobukwe suffered indignities that would destroy most of us. As leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, he was sent to prison in 1960—and his organization was banned for protesting against the pass laws that kept the blacks of South Africa. When his three-year sentence ended, the Nationalist government passed a law to keep him in detention without any charge or proof of a criminal offense.

For six years he was kept in a stockade on Robben Island—alone, without even the companionship of other prisoners, because he was not formally a prisoner. Then he was sent to Kimberley, a town he did not know, and banned: forbidden to meet more than one other person at a time, to leave home at night or to venture outside Kimberley without special permission.

U.S. Invitation

He was invited to lecture at the University of Wisconsin in 1970 and got the necessary permits to leave South Africa, but the Ministry of Justice would not relax the banning order to let him go to the airport in Johannesburg. Even when he was dying, officials barred doctors and friends to bind them to the rules.

But none of this showed in Robert Sobukwe. Meeting him, one saw a man utterly at peace with himself—and with his tormentors. He laughed a lot. And when he spoke of some ingenious twist of racial discrimination in South Africa, he would shake his head as if in amazement at human foolishness and say: "Racist."

I said I thought the Afrikaners who rule South Africa still had a strong sense of having been treated unfairly by the English-speaking whites. "I agree with them," Sobukwe said. "I think there's a lot in that. But then why don't they understand how we feel when we suffer discrimination? Racist."

Of his detention on Robben Island, he said: "It gave me an opportunity to read." He got a degree in economics from London University by correspondence in those years. In Kimberley, despite the restrictions, he trained as a lawyer and was admitted to practice. And he made a point of

saying that the authorities had treated him with courtesy.

"When I ring the prosecutors about legal business," he said, "I say, 'Sobukwe here,' and they say, 'Yes, member.' The security chief here has been consistently polite. As human beings, I think that man and I could be friends. I know he has his job. He knows I am a politician, with my views." His view was that whites and blacks have to live together in South Africa. "A neutral society," he said, "that remains my goal. I would make racism a crime, no matter from which side it came—like an American civil-rights law."

Whites' Right

But he saw, in 1975, that time was running out for his ideas, that anti-white feeling was growing among blacks. He noted with quiet irony that whites were shocked at expressions of black antagonism: "Until now it has been the white prerogative to hate." He predicted, correctly, that students would lead the way in expressing black feelings, and that they would be suppressed. The government would discount the students' protests, he said, "but they are in fact the barometer of black opinion."

He had no illusion of quick change in South Africa. No easy revolutionary slogans came to his lips. He thought it would be a long, hard struggle to persuade the white minority that its own true interest lay in breaking down the barriers of fellow human beings. In the end, he said, as whites felt the pressures of the world, they would find themselves needing "the loyalty of the blacks. That will be the crucial dilemma."

Robert Sobukwe made the same extraordinary impression on many Americans who went to see him in his isolation. Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, who saw him in December, 1976, said after his death: "He was a very gentle man. More than any other person I met in South Africa, he represented what I had read about: that people could still be rational in the demand for change, not bitter. I could hardly understand it—the lack of bitterness."

The tragedy of Robert Sobukwe's isolation and death is for the white people of South Africa more even than the black. By refusing to talk with him, those in power lost what may be their last hope of rational accommodation to change, to humanity. Cry the beloved country.

...And a Tyrant's Historic Success

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—This century's most prolific killer, and one of its greatest achievers, has been dead 25 years. The Bolshevik state was provisional when Lenin died in 1924, but it was a colossus when Stalin died March 5, 1953. It still reeks of Stalin's spirit.

In the battle for Lenin's mantle, Leon Trotsky, creator of the Revolution and creator of the Red Army, was beaten by the consummate conspirator. Stalin pioneered a new form of tyranny by making the police the central institution of society—police whose primary purpose was not combating crime but arresting people designated by the regime.

Hitler said he had "unqualified respect" only for "Stalin the genius," and Stalin trusted only Hitler. But unlike Hitler, who used radio and pageantry to make government resemble a black mass, Stalin imposed a regime of random terror that had a gray face. In Stalin's Russia, most people were safe if they were docile. In Stalin's Russia, insecurity was pandemic.

Stalin's chosen name meant "steel." His closest collaborator was Molotov ("hammer"). Together they pounded a population to dust, atomizing it in order to turn it into concrete, inert and weighty. Stalin created the industrial sinews for a modern military machine. It absorbed perhaps the greatest miscalculation in history—Hitler's invasion of Russia—in June, 1941.

Stalin won the most savage battle in history at a city that bore his name: Stalingrad. He won World War II, and that is why, when he died, the Western border of the Russian empire was where Marx, a century earlier, had predicted that, someday, it would be extended from Stalin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic.

When Hitler struck, Stalin came unglued for 10 days. Then he made his first radio speech to his people. The nation was startled by his thick Georgian accent.

Many men who have regarded themselves as fulfillers of their nation's destinies—Napoleon, Bismarck, Ataturk, Hitler (who became a German citizen just 15 months before becoming chancellor)—were born outside those nations, or near frontiers. Stalin was another semi-outsider.

Hannah Arendt notes that when Stalin decided to rewrite the history of the Russian Revolution, he did not just destroy the old books, he destroyed their authors and readers—the intellectuals. Stalin believed that Pavlov had found the key to man in the conditioned reflex: People could be manipulated by verbal stimuli. According to Prof. Robert Tucker, Stalin's theory was that, of all monopolies enjoyed by the Soviet state, none would be so crucial as its monopoly on the definition of words. The ultimate weapon of political control would be the dictionary.

Push to West

British intelligence thought Russia could resist, for 10 days, U.S. intelligence said three months. German soldiers carried no winter clothes. But by December the Wehrmacht, which had anticipated fighting fewer than 200 Soviet divisions, had identified 380 enemy divisions. When Eisenhower was saying that the invasion of Sicily would fall if opposed by two German divisions, Stalin was fighting 185 German divisions.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

Who is going to control
the police? There is
no dodging this issue... of
who is going to cope
with... terrorism.

ROME—It is nearly two months since Italy's last government fell, and very little news has emanated from the notables' concave deliberating on the next one. But what they really gotten down to fighting about in there is no longer much of a secret: If the Christian Democrats and Communists go into government partnership, who is going to control the police?

There is no dodging this issue because it is directly connected to the inescapable question of who is going to cope, and how, with Italian terrorism.

Italy now has a terrorist attack of some kind once every four hours and six minutes, a world record. The number has almost doubled in the last year alone, from 1,198 to 2,126, and the attacks have escalated rapidly in ferocity from car-burnings, industrial sabotage and arson with Molotov cocktails to firing bullets into knees and shooting at close range into the faces, heads and hearts of judges, lawyers, journalists, industrialists, politicians, policemen.

The terrorists are not maniacs. Both the "black" and "red" kind have clear objectives, diverging at the end but coinciding at a crucial point. Both want to force the collapse of democratic society to make way for a police state. The "black" terrorists, an offspring of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, would stop there. The "red" terrorists would hope to go straight on from there to the Communist revolution; they believe that the Italian Communist party has cheated them out of. By their reasoning, this party is too far gone in collusion with the so-called democratic forces to be "recuperated." Under nakedly repressive Fascist rule, though, it would supposedly be forced back into the revolutionary role it should have stuck to in the first place.

8-Year Terror

Both sides have been at it for eight or nine years without gaining phenomenal popularity. But where the Fascist bands have come to be almost universally detested, the red bands are inching ahead.

By far the most organized and effective of about 30 such bands are the Red Brigades, whose cadres are professionally skilled assassins living deep underground. They are very few: Experts say there are only about 300 red and Fascist terrorists combined, nationwide. Lately, however, they have been getting invaluable help from a much broader band of radical young "autonomous."

Customarily, these militant leftists have gone in for no more than vandalism, arson, petty bombing, street rioting and shooting with the police. But lately have crossed over this year, providing fugitive terrorist killers

with hideouts, tips on police movements, stolen cars, false license plates and passports. Communist party leaders say 10,000 "autonomous" have thus become "manual laborers" for the Red Brigades. The Interior Ministry puts the figure at 3,000 or 3,000, almost certainly closer to the truth.

The Communists have good reason to overstate this spreading lawlessness, because it is essentially as Italy's new party of order that they are demanding entrance into the government. The long-reigning Christian Democrats, who used to think that this was their own party, are pictured in the Communist press as bumbling incompetents or worse, either unable or unwilling to deal with terrorism resolutely. In fact, Premier Andreotti's outgoing Christian Democratic government was doing rather well in that line. All things considered, and could have done a lot better if the Communist party had kept its promises.

Starting a year ago last month, the Andreotti government proposed to parliament 33 legislative bills designed to help the police and courts close in on terrorists more effectively. Eleven of these were written into the six-party program signed last July in support of Andreotti's government. The Communists themselves were the program's chief co-signers. Yet they have kept every one of those 11 proposals—and 28 of the entire slate of 33—lightly bottled up in parliamentary committee. Not one of the 28 has so much as reached the floor of the chamber.

Though denied those indispensable measures, the police and carabinieri have nevertheless reduced prison uprisings (mostly inspired by the leftist terrorists) from 45 in the first half of 1977 to six in the last half. Six hundred terrorists are in jail, half of them Fascists and half reds, and the latter include every "historic" leader of the Red Brigades.

Obviously this is far from enough to contain Italy's terrorist wave. But Communist entrance into a government majority is hardly likely to contain it either. The proliferation of terrorism on the left is not simply provoked by 30 years of Christian Democratic misrule. The Red Brigades most hated targets are the Communists themselves: the traitors to the revolution who must be punished and forced back into the Marxist-Leninist fold. Every time the Communist party moves step closer to direct participation in the government here, it leaves behind more alienated extreme leftists, to whom terrorism seems the last way out.

Sidestepping

All too aware of this, Communist leaders obviously want a tough crackdown on red terrorists. But they want the Christian Democrats to do the dirty work. Together with the Socialists, they are demonstrably unwilling to take direct responsibility for what is already being labeled "brutal repression" in Italian and international leftist circles.

Throughout the negotiations for a new government, therefore, the Communist party has refused even to reconfirm the commitments it made only last July for stiffer anti-terrorist laws. Instead, it maintains that the best and indeed only way to instill the police with the necessary vigor and efficiency is to give them a union affiliated to the Communist—influenced Trade Union Confederation. This is a presumptuous, unconditional demand, backed by a semi-clandestine police union already formed of Communist labor leader Luciano Lama.

The Christian Democrats do not reject a policeman's union, but flatly reject a "class" union identifying the nation's police forces with one special section of Italian society. What they and the Communists both are actually talking about has little to do with containing terrorism. It is a matter of power at the very nerve center of the state. The clash of wills on this point alone could make or break the next government.

PARIS THEATER

Doleful Ingredients Shaken Into a Cynical Cocktail

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 2 (UPI).—Franco Brusati is a versatile actor who often stages his own plays. He also writes and directs motion pictures and his screen comedy about Italian seeking employment in Switzerland, "Passe a Clocchiate," is one of the best films of the season.

"Lumi, La Fête" (at the Théâtre Michel) is the latest comedy of comic despair is well played. Jean-Pierre Darrae is the compulsive seducer, a figure so futile that he would take his own life. When he turns on the gas to make his quietus, the stove falls to function due to the cutting of the current. Odette Laire, a comedienne with a unique style, is the rambling mother of an idiot daughter. Mafu Simon impersonates the begoggled bluestocking with the obscene tongue; Jacques Rispal is the ex-hood of American expatriates; Amok Anetone is the imbecile girl; and Daniel Delmont, appearing first as a half-wit office boy and later as the son who seizes his good-for-nothing father.

Jacques Rosny has directed the stage action in the fashion of a traffic cop, keeping everything on the move and circulating. This lends the bizarre events a lively air, but with the spread of pessimism, the script is by now a defunct shocker.

"Les Inquiétudes de Monsieur Delmeu" (at the Petit Odéon) for a series of 6:30 p.m. performances) is the monologue of a pensive bachelor in retirement as he meditates on his existence, only among his toys and objects d'art.

The text—a character investigation designed for a one-man show—is by Antoine Gallien and has some shrewd observations and even a sprinkling of wit, but it is principally of note for the excellent interpretation by Roland Kertin as the fussy recluse gabbling with his playthings and object to nerve attacks while philosophizing on his sly evasion of the strings and arrows to which flesh is heir.

The overshadowing irony is that while he has sought to escape the aches of ordinary life, he afflicts him with other torments. Berlin, who is also portraying the police prefect in Copeau's "L'Aide à Deux Vies" at the Athénée, is that rarity, a creative performer.

"Béatrice Indirect" (at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre) is a dialogue, the first work of a young playwright, Gny Elberstein. An eccentric drama critic picks up a

On the floor above resides another character, a refined petty gangster who reminisces about the good old days in the America of Al Capone. This morose, intensely jealous of his young wayward wife, suspects that she has succumbed to his beautiful neighbor's lure—and avenges himself in the name of the aforementioned code.

At the Théâtre Michel the hard comedy of comic despair is well played. Jean-Pierre Darrae is the compulsive seducer, a figure so futile that he would take his own life. When he turns on the gas to make his quietus, the stove falls to function due to the cutting of the current. Odette Laire, a comedienne with a unique style, is the rambling mother of an idiot daughter. Mafu Simon impersonates the begoggled bluestocking with the obscene tongue; Jacques Rispal is the ex-hood of American expatriates; Amok Anetone is the imbecile girl; and Daniel Delmont, appearing first as a half-wit office boy and later as the son who seizes his good-for-nothing father.

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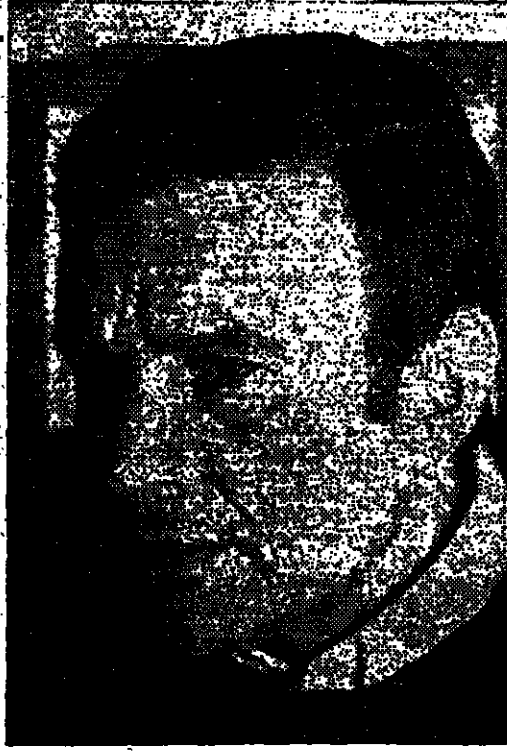
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Franco Brusati, whose play, "Le Rose del Lago," has been adapted for Paris as "Lumi, La Fête."



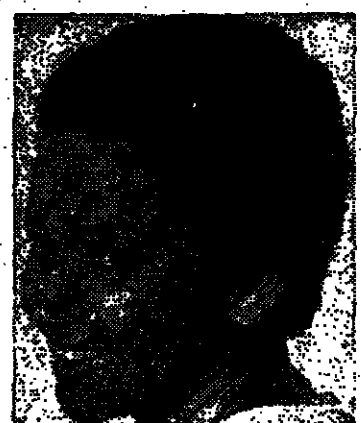
vagabond in the street, installs him in his home and enters into long discussion with his guest. As both men are mythomaniacs, their conversation meanders, but, as students of Grand Guignol psychological delving will immediately guess, the visitor is the host's preordained murderer.

The play, done in two parts, is a bit too long. Its suspense could be heightened with adroit editing, but it reveals considerable theatrical skill, introducing a new character of promise. Jacques Rispal as the strange critic and Yves Tassier as his killer confidante characterize the shadow with necessary intensity.

An ice spectacle is tracing at

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Organist Rhoda Scott is featured at the Olympia through March 6. This is the third time that Miss Scott has



Rhoda Scott

played Paris's top music hall, but it is the first time that any instrumentalist has been the feature attraction for a whole week.

Be it Bach, Beethoven, swinging standards or her own compositions, everything she does is right. She displays a talent and a mastery of her instrument that few performers, classical or jazz, can equal.

Dressed in a simple, long, loose-fitting white dress, she captures the audience from the opening chords. From something like "C'est Si Bon," which becomes a "piece de résistance," to numbers such as "Ebb Tide," Carol King's "You Got a Friend," Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" and Richard Strauss's "Thus Spake Zarathustra," she moves gracefully. She also sings solos, or duets with baritone Larry O'Neill, or just uses

her pleasant voice as a harmonic complement to her instrument. She is a complete musician and on opening night everyone in the hall knew it.

One of the innovations during her present stint will be to "jam" with a different guest artist every night. Saxman Hal Singer is scheduled for Sunday night.

Drummer Victor Jones and guitarist André Condouant ably support Miss Scott, whose next date is at the Lido Opéra on March 10.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Portillo Trips Set

MEXICO CITY, March 2 (UPI).—President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in May, and Japan and China in October. Foreign Minister Santiago Rod announced yesterday.

WINE IN FRANCE

A Remarkable Taste of the 19th Century

By Jon Winroth

PAUILLAC, France, March 2 (UPI).—Château Lafite-Rothschild contains the most ancient collection of bottled dry, unfortified red wine in existence. It goes back to seven bottles of the 1791 vintage and includes others from every good crop since then.

The collection is living testimony to Lafite's position as the No. 1 red wine of Bordeaux and thus, arguably, the best red wine in the world. Whatever the merits of the other first growths—Château Margaux, Latour, Haut-Brion in the Graves and, since 1973, arch-rival Mouton-Rothschild—Lafite was consecrated first among equals by heading the list of premiers crus in the 1855 classification.

That its position was fixed long before that classification is shown by a framed placard in the vestibule of the chateau. It announces the sale on November 25, Year 5 of the French Republic (1797), of le domaine de Lafite, premier cru du Médoc, et produit le premier vin de Bordeaux. The estate had been confiscated by the state when its owner, president of the parliament of Guyenne, was guillotined in 1794.

In 1863, Lafite was bought by Baron James de Rothschild for his three sons and is still owned by their descendants, now entering the fourth generation. Baron Elie de Rothschild, 61, has begun turning the reins of active management over to his 38-year-old nephew, Eric.

Last weekend, a tasting for a party of 10 went back to the



Baron Elie de Rothschild and the oldest bottles in Lafite-Rothschild's cellars.

first full year of Rothschild ownership in honor of the new generation. Much has been made in recent years of former second-growth Château Mouton-Rothschild, as Baron Philippe de Rothschild finally made his way into the ranks of the premiers crus, where few will deny it belongs. The rivalry between the two Rothschild cousins is very real.

The wines, in any case, are very different. Mouton is a full, powerful wine whose high percentage of Cabernet-Sauvignon grapes give it a characteristic smell of cedar and even mint in older vintages. Lafite grows 70 per cent Cabernet-Sauvignon vines, 15 per cent Cabernet-Franc and 15 per cent Merlot, of which Mouton has only about 5 per cent. The Merlot, a delicate grape whose proportion of the crop ranges from 10 to 25 per cent according to weather conditions, gives Lafite much of its renowned suave elegance.

One Glass Per Vine Although Lafite is the largest of the classified growths with 80 hectares of vines, it produces an average of only 15 hectoliters to the hectare (a little more than half the authorized yield), which works out to 20 centiliters, or one glass, of wine per vine. Such concentrated production has a lot to do with Lafite's reputation as No. 1.

Last weekend's tasting, which included Baron Elie and his wife, Liliane, at the chateau spread over two meals and one morn-

ing's tasting of "young" wines going back to 1953. We were offered an extraordinary opportunity to try old wines against one another.

The first dinner began with a good fourth growth, 1967 Du-hart-Milon-Rothschild. From that we went on to a very well-prepared 1954 Lafite. Deep, slightly brownish-red, it had a rich, fruity bouquet. Still tannic but very elegant, it was a complete, great wine.

The third wine took us 109 years back to an 1869 Lafite. It was unbelievably young for so old a wine. In a blind tasting I would have guessed it to be from the '30s or '40s, old to be sure, but less than half its actual age. It was turning brown but was still very red.

At the first sniff it had an old-wine smell of dry leaves but after a few minutes in the glass it opened into a rich, fruity bouquet.

Coffee Color This was followed by another 1869, a premier cru of Saint-Emilion, La Tour Blanche. It was a dark coffee color with a strong bouquet of vanilla, chocolate and coffee. It was almost like a liqueur, still sweet with a taste of bitter orange. A remarkable wine.

After a century-old Grande Fine Champagne Cognac, we toddled off to bed. The next morning, after a tour of the chateau (wines buildings) and cellars of old wines, we ran through a comparative tasting of younger vintages we had left the table.

from Château La Cardonne, a Haut-Médoc, Château Duhart-Milon and Château Lafite, all Rothschild properties.

The Lafites were all good with one unfortunate exception: The 1974 was hardly worth the name. The 1975 Lafite, on the other hand, was as promising as a wine could be. A deep purplish-red, it had a complex, balanced aroma of great distinction. Although very tannic and hard to taste, it will develop slowly into a truly great wine. The '76, '71 and '53 Lafites were all very good wines, if not quite up to the promise of the '75.

Complex Bouquet

At lunch we went back to a couple of great old wines: 1949 and 1929 Lafite. My own favorite was the first, deep brownish-red with a complex bouquet mingling vanilla, red fruit jam and tobacco. It was smooth and full in the mouth with excellent balance and structure.

The 1929 was nearly as good, too good in some ways. The color was a very dark brown-red. It had a rich bouquet of jam. The taste was extraordinarily deep, full and smooth. Perfectly preserved, it was almost too voluptuous.

The meal and tastings ended on another premier cru of Saint-Emilion, 1904 Rayne-Vigneau. It was amber in color with at first a honeyed bouquet that soon changed to bitter orange. The bitter orange reappeared in the taste and lingered on long after we had left the table.

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You can have four pieces of luggage in your cabin, and keep a further two pieces in the baggage room. And use up to 25 cubic feet in the hold. Free. Only after that will it cost you \$3 a cubic foot to store anything else in the hold.

Take a grandfather clock with you for about \$25.

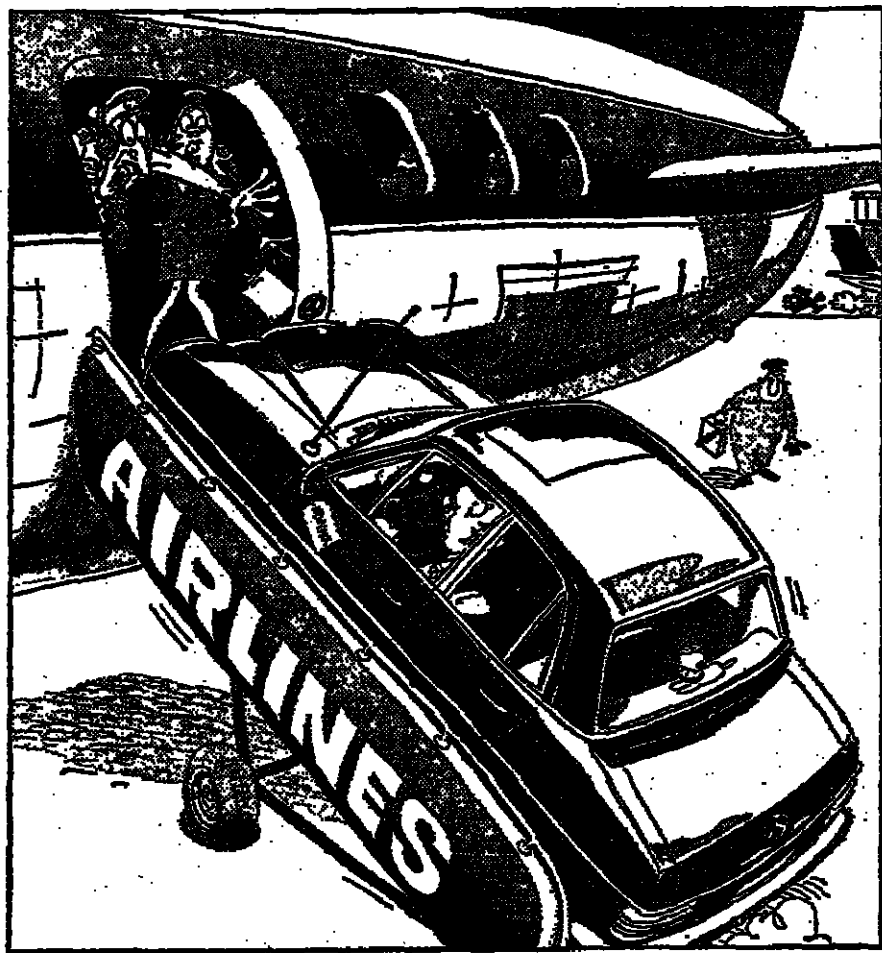
You really do take them with you, too. So all your possessions arrive when you do, and not a week or so later.

QE2 is also the world's largest car ferry; you can take a Mercedes-Benz for about \$675.

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There are no quarantine restrictions in New York, so it's even possible to take your animals with you, and have them looked after in comfort by our kennel maids.

Indeed, if you don't believe in travelling light, you might very easily find that crossing the Atlantic on the world's most luxurious ship is actually cheaper than flying.



The QE2 will be crossing the Atlantic between Southampton and New York no less than 30 times between May and November.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1978

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**Dollar Calm
Trendless
Europe Trade
Rate Changes
to Be Volatile**

GENEVA, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The calm of foreign exchange markets today following yesterday's frenzied activity gave rise to a trendless look against dollar trading currencies. The dollar's calm in Washington was the result of the dollar's weakness will improve this but his statement came too late to affect European dealings. The dollar did not sink yesterday's depths against the Swiss franc and Swiss franc against the German mark. The dollar's calm was the result of the dollar's weakness will improve this but his statement came too late to affect European dealings. The dollar did not sink yesterday's depths against the Swiss franc and Swiss franc against the German mark. The dollar's calm was the result of the dollar's weakness will improve this but his statement came too late to affect European dealings. The dollar did not sink yesterday's depths against the Swiss franc and Swiss franc against the German mark.

**U.S. Steel Ends Case
Against Japan Exports**

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—In a major victory for the administration's new program to restrain steel imports, the nation's largest steel producer yesterday withdrew its charges that Japanese steel makers are selling their products illegally below cost in the United States.

U.S. Steel said, in response to questions, that it reserved the right to renege on its offer of a 10 percent reduction in its steel exports if it felt the system of minimum, or trigger, prices failed to curb below-cost imports from Japan.

It was the first nod of approval from a major U.S. producer for the administration's initiative and complex trigger price system.

Several other large steel producers—while saying they would give the program a chance—criticized the Treasury for setting the trigger prices too low to help domestic mills.

Privately, however, steel makers say that the trigger prices are high enough to keep out foreign steel.

In the early stages of the program, they concede, U.S. consumers are placing more of their steel orders with American makers than they were last year.

The trigger price mechanism is based on the cost of producing and shipping steel products to the United States from Japan, supposedly the world's most efficient maker.

If a shipment of steel comes in below the trigger price, the Treasury launches an immediate investigation to see if the products are being sold below fair value.

Unlike the normal anti-dumping proceedings such as the type U.S. Steel withdrew yesterday, which may take 12 to 15 months to complete a finding, the Treasury plans to complete its trigger-price proceedings within three months.

The new system went into effect Feb. 21 for products that account for nearly 75 per cent of total imports. The remaining trigger prices should be ready within a couple of weeks, officials say.

U.S. Steel said that it recognized that the Treasury did not have enough personnel to adequately construct and monitor the vast trigger price mechanism as well as prosecute anti-dumping investigations of the magnitude of the Japanese case.

However, the company said in a statement, if it finds that the trigger price system is not reducing the inflow of low-priced steel imports, it will not hesitate to refile the case it has withdrawn or to file new ones if it thinks it necessary.

U.S. Steel has also filed suit to try to force the Treasury to rule that the Common Market violates U.S. countervailing duty laws when it rebates value-added taxes on steel that it exports.

The countervailing duty statutes prohibit government export subsidies.

**EMP's Profit
Falls Sharply**

LONDON, March 3 (AP-DJ).—EMP, Ltd., the company that pioneered development of the X-ray scanner, today reported sharply lower earnings for the fiscal half-year ended Dec. 31.

Post-tax profit totaled \$3.5 million, just over half the year-earlier total of \$16.6 million. Sales were \$443.5 million, up from \$428.4.

The decline in earnings was worse than analysts had expected. EMP shares on the London Stock Exchange were trading at 149 pence, down 10 pence from the 1977-78 closing low set yesterday.

EMP said that adverse trading conditions are persisting and that results for the year ending June 30 will fall well short of fiscal 1977 earnings.

Kloekner Posts Loss
DUISBURG, West Germany, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Kloekner-Werke AG, the West German steel and plant manufacturer, posted a loss of 98.2 million deutsche marks for the year ended Sept. 30, 1977, after recording a net profit of 136,000 DM in the previous year, the company said today.

Turnover totaled 4.1 billion DM, little changed from 1976. Kloekner said that previous-year figures were not comparable due to the takeover of the Max-Erdmann steel works during the reporting year.

Swiss Bank's Earnings
ZURICH, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Union Bank of Switzerland said today its net profit rose 33 million francs to 297 million francs in 1977 from a year earlier.

The bank's balance sheet total rose 6.6 per cent to 56.1 billion francs from 52.6 billion francs a year earlier.

The gain in assets put Union Bank in top position among Swiss banks.

Company Profits
Revenue, Profits in Millions
Fourth Quarter 1977 1976

Revenue 767.10 658.50
Profits 29.10 37.50
Per Share 1.39 1.34

Year Revenue 2,900.00 2,600.00
Profits 128.40 128.70
Per Share 4.93 4.53

Coca-Cola
Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 880.00 745.00
Profits 71.22 63.64
Per Share 0.58 0.51

Year Revenue 3,560.00 3,000.00
Profits 226.22 200.72
Per Share 2.87 2.38

Pittston
Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 354.40 425.90
Profits 15.70 43.20
Per Share 0.62 1.15

Year Revenue 1,250.00 1,420.00
Profits 80.30 145.40
Per Share 2.14 3.51

W.R. Grace
Fourth Quarter 1977 1976
Revenue 1,100.00 1,000.00
Profits 30.40 28.50
Per Share 0.80 0.76

Year Revenue 4,000.00 3,600.00
Profits 140.50 132.70
Per Share 3.71 3.51

Westvaco
First Quarter 1978 1977
Revenue 266.60 227.54
Profits 10.10 11.85
Per Share 0.60 0.70

United Technologies to Buy AMBAC

United Technologies, a major manufacturer of aircraft engines, has agreed in principle to acquire AMBAC Industries, a diversified maker of high-technology products, for an exchange of stock, valued at about \$210 million. Each AMBAC share would be exchanged for one share of a new series of United Technologies preferred stock which would pay an annual dividend of 33.875 and be convertible into 1.25 shares of United common. Alternatively, AMBAC's shareholders could elect to receive \$48 cash for each common share, subject to a maximum of 48 per cent of the total outstanding shares.

Pressing to Post Loss, Omits Payout

Freusag, the West German mining and raw materials concern, expects to post an operating loss for 1977 as a result of poor results in its metals and construction sectors and has decided to omit paying a dividend for 1977. It paid 7 deutsche marks in 1976. Group sales fell 3.1 per cent in 1977 to 2.59 billion DM from 2.675 billion DM in 1976. Sales in the metals sector fell 14 per cent to 1.01 billion DM and construction sales were off 4 per cent to 474 million DM.

Daimler-Benz Auto Sales Up 17%

World group automobile sales of Daimler-Benz rose 17 per cent to 1.1 billion deutsche marks in 1977, boosting the percentage of auto sales to 52 per cent of total turnover, from 48 per cent in 1976, the company reports. Overall sales

rose 8.5 per cent to 26.5 billion DM. Exports rose only 5.5 per cent, and the share of exports in total sales fell slightly to 48 from 47.5 per cent in 1976. Auto production rose 8.3 per cent to a record 401,255 units. No net-profit figures were given, but the company says earnings are expected to reflect the year's overall growth.

Sumitomo Metal Sales Falling

Sumitomo Metal Industries expects sales for the current year ending March 31 to drop below 1 trillion yen, a four-year low, to around 975 billion yen (about \$4.1 billion). Japan's third largest steel mill blames the sagging sales on reduced domestic demand amid the protracted economic pause and slowed exports. President Noboru Inoue says the company will sell about 7 billion yen in owned securities to produce some profit before year end.

Krupp Position Deteriorates

Turnover at Fried. Krupp Huettenwerke, the West German steel giant, dropped 5 per cent to 4.5 billion deutsche marks last year while production fell 6.3 per cent to 4.76 million tons. Parent company and group results are still being compiled, but the company says that its overall position deteriorated from a year ago, when the parent company reported a loss of 98 million DM. Krupp says a substantial improvement in demand for steel is not foreseeable because of the low use of capacity utilization in wide areas of German industry, poor order levels and competitive difficulties caused by the appreciation of the mark.

Hunts New Circuitry in Race With IBM**Japan Seeks Secret of Giant Computers**

By William Chapman

TOKYO, March 3 (WP).—Japan is engaged in a determined search for the technological breakthrough that could make it the world's leader in the coming era of giant computers.

In a typical display of corporate-government cooperation, five Japanese companies, with the help of a government subsidy, have pooled their best research talent to find the key to making large, marketable computers for the 1980s. So far, the scientists are publicly cautious in their expectations.

Prospective competitors, primarily International Business Machines, are worried. "When this whole country gets behind something, it usually does what it sets out to do," says one foreign businessman familiar with the high stakes involved.

The secret is the development of the very large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuitry which will enable the next generation of computers to perform millions of functions instantly and economically. IBM is believed to be hard at work on the same technology, aiming for the same vast proliferation of giant computers for banking, credit sales, postal work and other fields that the Japanese have in their sights.

The Japanese formula for success goes something like this: Harness industry and government together for a specific product; import the basic technology from abroad; refine it; adapt it through domestic research to reach a higher quality and lower costs; and then, of course, sell it.

Many observers see the formula, which produced from nothing this country's formidable steel industry and played a significant role in Japan's video tape recorder and other electronic marketing successes, at work again on the computers of the future.

So far, Japanese companies have been relatively successful in holding their domestic market against American competitors. IBM and other foreign companies divide only about 45 per cent of Japan's market, a much lower share than in other countries. But Japan has not been able to obtain the export advantages in computers that it has in related fields of electronics and digital manufactures. The best available statistics indicate that its companies hold only about 4 per cent of the world market outside Japan.

It was this shortcoming in exports that the government set out to change several years ago when the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry decided that in the 1980s domestic market leaders should become market leaders around the world. Computers seemed to MITI the type of "knowledge-intensive" industry at which Japan should excel and it views them as a replacement for its electronic exports industries being challenged by low-wage countries such as South Korea and Taiwan. But IBM about the same time announced it would develop its new "future system," aiming toward the fourth generation of computers for the 1990s.

Acting in its frequent role of

midwife to private companies, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry assembled Fujitsu, Nippon Electric and other large manufacturers in what is called the cooperative laboratory, VLSI Technology Research Association, with a subsidy of \$125 million in interest-free loans. The companies would develop the new technology jointly by 1979, but then market the results independently. Much of the basic technology had been purchased in the United States over the years and the rudiments of VLSI circuitry

are common knowledge around the world. The trick is to develop a way of perfecting it for commercial purposes, and that is what the cooperative laboratory in Kawasaki, an industrial suburb south of Tokyo, has set out to do.

The secret they are searching is the ability to etch large numbers of microscopic circuits, called "bits" on the small chips of silicon that are the heart of modern computers. The largest commercially successful computers to day are based on chips with about 16,000 bits etched on them by a photo-lith process. Fujitsu has developed an experimental model using up to 65,000 bits, now thought to be the maximum by that process.

The Japanese—and presumably IBM as well—have embarked on lab research using electron beams that would make possible the etching of hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million, or more.

Sumitomo Chemical Net
TOKYO, March 3 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Chemical reports that net profit in its fiscal year ended Dec. 31 fell sharply to 1.3 billion yen (about \$5.4 million) from 3.5 billion yen a year earlier. Sales totaled 447.5 billion yen for the year against 558.1 billion yen a year earlier.

**Wall St. Prices Gain
After Midday Weakness**

NEW YORK, March 3 (REUTERS).

—New York Stock Exchange prices finished with a slight gain today in moderate trading, overcoming some midday weakness. Analysts said investors were encouraged by hopes that a compromise on the deadlocked energy bill may be reached soon.

Also aiding the advance, the analysts said, was a sharp rise reported by many leading retail chains and a survey's findings of a near-record rate of contracts for new construction in January. The Dow Jones industrial average, up 2.88 at 3 p.m., closed up 3.13 at 745.45.

Some 740 issues advanced with about 870 lower. Volume totaled 30.23 million shares down from 31.01 million shares yesterday.

Investors continued to worry about further erosion of the dollar in foreign currency markets, awaiting action by Congress on the energy bill.

Market analysts said the market may get a lift tomorrow from the Federal Reserve's report after the close today of a decline in the nation's money supply during the latest week.

A standout loser was International Business Machines, falling 2 1/2 to 249 on heavy turnover. Analysts suggested IBM's operations in France could be adversely affected in the event of a leftist coalition victory in the nearing elections. Yesterday, IBM cut prices 30 per cent on two medium-size computers.

Among other active, Marshall Field jumped 1 1/2 to 23 1/8 and AMBAC Industries rose three to 44 1/8 in busy trading. United Technologies, which rose one to 34 7/8, agreed to acquire AMBAC for stock.

Retailers, reporting hefty sales increases, were mixed. J.C. Penney, which posted a 20.3-per-cent increase, rose 5/8 to 53 7/8, K-Mart eased 1/4 to 15.4-per-cent.

Dutch Trade Deficit
THE HAGUE, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The Netherlands posted a 4.7-billion-guilder trade deficit in 1977 compared with a 1.8-billion-guilder surplus a year earlier, the government said yesterday. Imports rose to 111.9 billion guilders from 104.5 billion guilders a year earlier while exports rose to 107.2 billion guilders from 106 billion guilders.

Prices also finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading with the Amex index up 0.36 at 123.06.

**Japan Concerns
To Issue Bonds**

TOKYO, March 3 (Reuters).—Twenty-one Japanese companies plan bond issues totaling \$665 million during the second quarter of 1977 following \$517 million in 18 issues in the first quarter, Daiwa Securities said yesterday.

These issues include 12 Swiss-franc issues for \$20 million, including eight convertible, all privately placed. Four dollar-bond issues totaling \$175 million are expected, two convertible and two straight, all through public placement in the Eurobond market, Daiwa said.

Daiwa said it was unable to name some companies involved because their issues have not been finalized as to lead managers and other terms. However, those issuing bonds during the quarter include Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and Industrial Bank of Japan, which plan floating-rate-note issues of \$60 million and \$50 million respectively, and Iseban Co., which plans a 25-million-Swiss-franc straight bond.

Daiwa added that measures taken by the Swiss government earlier this week banning almost all securities sales to foreigners might affect the Swiss-franc-bond issues plans of some Japanese companies.

IMF's Gold Auction
WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund sold \$24,800 ounces of gold yesterday at prices averaging \$181.98 an ounce.

The sale will generate about \$72.8 million in proceeds for a special trust fund for low-interest credits to developing countries. After this sale, the total amount in the trust fund will be about \$1.17 billion.

**Russians Query Granaries
In Late Shipments by U.S.**

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP-DJ).—The Russians are back in the United States talking about grain, but they are coming to place orders, the Soviet delegation came to find out why the more than 428 million bushels of grain they have ordered has not yet been shipped. U.S. grain sources say.

Grain analysts say shipments have been delayed by bad weather and port problems that coincided with the shipping date the Russians had specified in their contract. Nevertheless, there is concern the delays may cause the Soviets to cancel some of their orders.

Late Tuesday, the Russians did not meet an 11.2-million-bushel contract, but U.S. grain officials were not reading too much

into that particular action. It simply may reflect agreement by both sides that the original schedule for the shipment could not be met, some said, suggesting that compensating purchases might be announced later. "Of course, we'd be more shaken if more big cancellations were announced instead," one source noted.

Both Soviet and U.S. officials have been close-mouthed about the talks. U.S. grain companies are having with a delegation headed by Victor Pershin, president of Exportkhleb, the Soviet grain-buying agency. But some grain trade officials expect the talks to lead to pressure to move exports more quickly.

"That pressure would increase the chances for a modest grain market rally early this spring, despite record supplies" in U.S. granaries, one veteran analyst says. "We can feel the pent-up demand," he adds, "the broader, more interesting question is how much of it we can fill."

Rushing to fill current Soviet orders might cause further delays in shipments to other countries, analysts note. "Those kinds of delays generally don't get made up completely," observes a grain analyst. "When you're already working near full capacity, you just can't squeeze enough extra bushels through to make up for lost weeks. That means some potential importers may look to other sources," he says.

James Naive, an Agriculture Department grain specialist, suggests, "We could eventually make most of the projected sales, but some would come too late to fit neatly into our accounting periods, the years ending May 31 for wheat and Sept. 30 for corn."

Many analysts consider this a likely possibility, because the United States currently has the largest share of the world's exportable grain supplies. But long delays could push shipping schedules back far enough to permit competing producers to fill Soviet and other needs with grain from their next harvests.

**Japan Tariff Cuts
Set for Saturday**

TOKYO, March 3 (Reuters).—Japan will cut import tariffs on 11 items by an average 23 per cent from Saturday in an attempt to increase imports and prove trade relations with other countries, the Finance Ministry said today. The cuts were originally scheduled to take effect on April 1.

The ministry said the products covered by the cuts included cotton, color film, wines, whisky and brandy.

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NEW YORK, March 2.—Cas-

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year a.
FOODS		
Oleum Acqua, lb.....	N.Q.	2.00
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.....	1.90	3.00
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-80 36%, yd.	44	37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.....	275.00	240.00
Iron, 2 Pkdy, Pott., ton.....	214.75	210.00
Steel scrap No. 1 heavy Pitt.	71-72	72.00
Steel scrap No. 2 heavy Pitt.	68-69	69.00
Copper, cast, lb.....	63%	58
Tin (strait), lb.....	5.7786	5.59
Zinc, N. Y. L. basis, lb.....	39-39 1/2	39
Alum, E. St. L. oz.....	5.005	4.75

HELL EGGS (22.50 doz)				
er	47.50	47.85	47.35	47.90 +
ay	47.50	44.00	41.50	43.95 +
ay	45.00	43.75	43.00	44.00 +
in	45.05	45.05	44.50	44.60 +
			47.75	
			47.75	
p	52.40	53.60	52.40	53.10 +
Sales: March	50.00	50.12	April	66.00 +
Inter: March	50.00	50.12	April	66.00 +
Inter: March	50.00	50.12	April	66.00 +
ay 56: June 238	July 17	Sep 59.		

PORK BELLIES (36.000 lbs)				
er	74.00	74.80	73.55	74.77 +
ay	74.50	73.35	74.20	75.50 +
ay	75.50	75.50	74.20	75.50 +
in	75.50	75.50	74.20	75.50 +
	75.50	75.50	74.20	75.50 +
Sales: March	100.00	May 4560	July 1	
Inter: March	100.00	May 4560	July 1	
ay 56: June 238	July 17	Sep 59.		

* - Normal.

NEW YORK FUTURES					
March 2, 1978					
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Sep	9.24	9.37	9.26	9.32	+0.01
May	8.88	8.88	8.77	8.79	-0.07
Jul	9.14	9.16	9.05	9.09	+0.04
Sep	9.34	9.37	9.28	9.32	+0.01
Oct	9.50	9.50	9.49	9.49	+0.01
Mar	10.16	10.16	10.10	10.10	-0.01
Jul	10.35	10.35	10.32	10.31	.
Jul	10.22	10.22	10.18	10.18	.

Sales: 1,500.

COCA					
30,000 lbs.: cents per lb					
Mar	152.00	155.00	152.00	154.50	+0.50
May	143.50	144.00	143.00	144.00	+0.50

NEW HIGHS - 30		
Alcoa	125 1/2	Toy Pac L
C & I	Atk 10 1/2	Trans W
Corp	NOR 47 1/2	UOP
Lab	Rock 29	Un Guar
ender	S&P 18 1/2	Walker H
	Snapp 17 1/2	
NEW LOWS - 80		
8.16p	Hcof 23 1/2	NSPw 4 1/2
Can	INCO L	OnPe 45 1/2
Pw	INT&T	OnPw 1/2
Rub	INT&T	QInCo
Inc	KauB 23 1/2	Pac Teffe
17.7F	Louisey G	PacTeff P
er 2.85p	Maramth OH	Parchant
ne 1/2	Marley	PAPL 4 1/2
	MacDermott	PS&N 1/2
		PS Ind 8 1/2

Mar	778.00	778.00	172.75	172.75	-6.50
May	168.75	168.75	165.86	165.96	-2.84
Jul	144.50	144.50	141.80	141.80	-2.70

Sep	139.00	139.00	138.50	142.50	-4.00
Dec	138.00	139.00	135.00	142.00	-4.00
Mar	133.00	133.00	133.00	143.00	-3.00
May	130.50	132.00	119.50	143.50	-3.00
Jul	118.50	118.50	118.50	146.50	-3.00

Sales: 600.

	COFFER (25,000) lbs				
Mar	55.50	56.50	55.40	56.50	+0.90
May	55.50	57.00	56.60	57.20	+0.80
Jul	57.50	58.00	58.00	58.20	+0.20
Sep	56.20	59.20	59.70	59.20	+0.80
Dec	60.00	60.80	60.80	60.70	+0.80
Jan	60.40	61.70	60.60	61.20	+0.90
Apr	61.50	61.10	61.50	61.50	+0.80
May	62.90	62.30	62.90	63.20	+0.20
Jul	63.80	63.80	63.80	64.20	+0.80
Sep	63.80	64.00	63.80	63.20	+0.80
Dec	64.50	64.50	64.50	66.70	+0.80

Sales: estimated 4,000.

ORANGE JUICE

ndak	MonPsv Cr	SanFerd
nd	MonPsv Cr	Citibank N.Y.
nd	MonPsv Cr	Stier
nd	MonPsv Cr	Stevens
nd	MonPsv Cr	Sunbeam
nd	MonPsv Cr	US Home
nd	MonPsv Cr	Union
nd	MonPsv Cr	VAEP
nd	MonPsv Cr	WARR
nd	MonPsv Cr	Wentz
nd	MonPsv Cr	Wrigley

**Philippines Firm
Sets New Terms
on Asian Credit**

ONG KONG, March 2 (Reuters)—A \$130-million syndicate

^a $\chi^2 = 1.0$, $df = 1$, $p = .32$.
^b $\chi^2 = 1.0$, $df = 1$, $p = .32$.
^c $\chi^2 = 1.0$, $df = 1$, $p = .32$.

	L. R.	Gidr.	EF	cm.	Swiss	Dan.	Kr.
5	3.37%		6.8800	117.44	92.77		
5	26.25	14.548		17,061	5.9425		
5	10.71	35.55	6.380	126.70	35.14		
5	1649.25	4.725	4.72	3.625	10.775		
2		398.30		77.25	152.15		
5	5.975%	320.450	15.1440	258.850	52.190		
5	0.1050	55.2439	5.25475		32.0639		

and in the Southeast Asian indicated loan markets in the for over 10 years compared previous norms of seven to t years.

Nigel Henley, managing director of Thorpe International, said suggesting that this is the first it longer than a 10-year pe in Southeast Asia. "The et has changed and and it be the last loan in the r or the Philippines with d of over 10 years," he said. "Bankers might not be enthia about this change, but the have no choice," he added. The loan is for 10 1/2 years and

Circumstance	All respondents (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
If someone is attacking you	~95	~95	~95
If someone is threatening you	~85	~85	~85
If someone is harassing you	~75	~75	~75
If someone is insulting you	~45	~45	~45
If someone is annoying you	~15	~15	~15

**n two
ces at
e.**

guaranteed Korean Loan
SEOUL, March 2 (AP-DJ).—A
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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

[illegible]

European Markets

[illegible]

International | Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

	March 2, 1978			
	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
UGAR				
May	117.35	112.05	112.35-112.50	112.50-112.75
July	117.90	116.80	116.90-117	117.10-117.25
Oct	120.50	119.90	119.90-120	120 - 120.25
Dec	122	-	122.55-122.75	122.95-123
Jan	128	127.35	127.25-127.50	127.50-127.75
May	130.50	130	129.75-129.90	130.25-130.50
July	132	132.25	132.25-132.50	132.50-132.75
1,763 lots of 50 tons.				
COCA				
Mar 1984	1780	1875	1875 - 1878	1870 - 1875

7,300 lots of 10 tons.

OFFER

1400	1405	1410	1415	1420	1425
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Paris Commodities			
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)			
	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
COFFEE			
Arabica			
C 1	1,910	995	1,885-1,907
C 2	—	—	1,810-1,825
C 3	1,800	1,220	1,815-1,839
C 4	—	—	1,855-1,869
C 5	—	—	1,830-1,870
C 6	—	—	1,860-1,885
C 7	—	—	1,915-1,125
C 8	—	—	1,775-1,150
Robusta			
R 1	1,680	1,401	1,670-1,690
R 2	1,425	1,355	1,415-1,414
R 3	—	—	1,520
R 4	1,383	1,245	1,363
R 5	1,300	1,465	1,345-1,390
R 6	—	—	1,450
R 7	—	—	—
R 8	—	—	—
R 9	—	—	—
R 10	—	—	—
R 11	—	—	—
R 12	—	—	—
R 13	—	—	—
R 14	—	—	—
R 15	—	—	—
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R 80	—	—	—
R 81	—	—	—
R 82	—	—	—
R 83	—	—	—
R 84	—	—	—
R 85	—	—	—
R 86	—	—	—

100 Jannock	A	\$12 3/4	12 3/4	12 3/4 +
200 Jannock	B	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6575 Kaiser	Re	\$13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4 +

2750 Kelsey H	512%	194%	134%
4375 Kirt A A	511%	109%	174%
200 Koffler A	58	8	8
4250 Labati A	519%	19%	19%
300 Lab Min	533	33	33
29780 Lacana	390	375	385
500 Lomt Cam	345	345	345
422 L L Lerc	217	218	218
8050 Lab. Co A	355	348	355
7550 Loh Co B	350	345	350
20 Leeb M	465	465	465
600 Mocc B	58%	6%	6%
725 Mclean H A	513%	13	13%
19400 Mbs Ltd	57%	15	16

**SUBORDINATED
DURING THE PER
1974:**

TAKE NOTICE that a hearing on the proposed Class Action Settlement should be held on April 7, 1978 at 10:00 a.m. in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska. The proposed Class Action Settlement should be approved by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska in respect of the acts and omissions of the Alaska Interstate Commission and its employees, *et al.*, Civil Action No. 74-1-1001, in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska. You must file a proof of service of this notice with the Court and the Settlement Fund.

To be excluded from the Class Action Settlement, you must file a written objection below or filed with the Court within 30 days of the date of this notice.

For a copy of the Notice of Settlement, the Proposed Settlement, and the Requirements for Settlement, you must file a written request for a copy of the Notice of Settlement and the Requirements for Settlement with the Court and the Settlement Fund during the Class Action Settlement period.

DATED: February 17, 1978

ne Classified

WHO PURCHASED SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, 6% UNWRIDEN DEBENTURES DUE 1987 OR 6% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE 1996 OF ALASKA INTERSTATE COMPANY D MAY 15, 1973 THROUGH AND INCLUDING MARCH 29, 1974.

ing will be held in Room No. 1 of the United States Courthouse, Houston, Texas, on or before May 31, 1978, for the purpose of determining whether the terms of a Stipulation of Understanding entered into by and on behalf of all persons who purchased common stock or debentures during the period May 15, 1973 through and including March 29, 1974, and the transactions referred to in the complaints filed in *Herman, et al. v. Baldwin, et al.*, 1978, and *Will, et al. v. Alaska Interstate Co., et al.*, Civil Action No. 78-10001, in the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, are binding on or before May 31, 1978, establishing your right to participate in the same.

Class a request must be made in writing and mailed to the post office box clerk of the Court on or before April 7, 1978.

of Proposed Settlement of Consolidated Class Action and of Hearing and Filing Proof of Claim, which has already been mailed to all transferees of the Class, you should make a written request to:

Clerk
United States District Court
P.O. Box 2998
New York, New York 10001

s/Mary E. Gage
Clerk
United States District Court
Southern District of Texas
Houston Division.

Advertising Gets Results!

Wilkinson to Coach the NFL's Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (UPI)—Charles (Bud) Wilkinson, football coach of the University of Oklahoma for 17 seasons, today was named coach of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Card owner Bill Bidwell, in a surprise announcement, said that Wilkinson, 61, who left Oklahoma in 1968, is the choice to replace Don Coryell, who was released from his contract on Feb. 10, after a two-month dispute with management.

One of the primary obstacles facing Wilkinson is to patch up the divisions within the club. He was given a four-year contract. Wilkinson had a record of 139-24-4 at Oklahoma and had the

best record for a coach in the nation when he retired. He had six unbeaten seasons and posted winning streaks of 31 and 47 games. He ran for the U.S. Senate in 1964, but lost to Democrat Fred Harris.

Wilkinson has spent most of his time in politics, business and broadcasting since leaving coaching. These activities included serving as a special consultant on physical fitness for Presidents

John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

He said he does not feel his 15-year layoff from football will hurt because the fundamentals of the game have remained the same.

Asked why he would return to football, Wilkinson replied: "The opportunity, the challenge, the involvement—those things partially explain it. I've been in politics and I've been in business. And I don't mean to know them, but the emotional aspects of the

game are stronger than anywhere else."

Club officials said a mutual friend of Bidwell and Wilkinson got the two together 12 days ago in Washington and the two met again in Miami last Friday.

Bidwell said he knew the next day he wanted Wilkinson as Cardinals coach.

Coryell's problems with Bidwell became public after the team lost to the Washington Redskins Dec. 10, putting them out of the playoffs for the second consecutive year. The Cardinals had seemed certain for a wild-card spot with a record of 7-3, but they collapsed and finished the year at 7-7.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games:
N.Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 1.
Toronto 2, Philadelphia 1.
Buffalo 4, Atlanta 2.
Montreal 1, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 1, Minnesota 2.
Vancouver 3, Chicago 1.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games:
Quebec 4, New England 1.
Indianapolis 4, Houston 1.
Stratford 4, Vancouver 1.
Chatham 4, Edmonton 1.

Slalom Victory in U.S. Boosts Wenzel's World Cup Lead

RATON, Vt., March 2 (UPI)—Giant slalom skier Wenzel won the women's World Cup slalom at Ratton, Vt., today, solidifying her lead in the overall World Cup women's championship.

Wenzel, 24, won the slalom in 2:24.30, ahead of second-place skier, Heidi Rodlauer of Austria, who finished in 2:24.30.

Wenzel's victory moved her into first place in the women's World slalom standings. Wenzel's first run was clocked at 1:11 and she backed that up

in the second run on a different course with an unofficial time of 1:08.77, for a combined 2:23.07. Unofficial times also showed Wenzel's lead in the overall slalom standings. Wenzel's combined time of 2:23.07, ahead of second-place skier, Heidi Rodlauer of Austria, who finished in 2:24.30.

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The series moves to Waterville Valley, N.H., on Monday and Tuesday, then to Arden, Switzerland, for the season's final slalom on March 16 to 18.

Most interest was centered on the women's slalom, where Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark

holds a 103-60-90 point lead over Klaus Heidegger of Austria. Phil Mahre, who recently won the U.S. giant slalom title for the third year, is the top U.S. hope and could finish second with a strong showing.

With 66 points, he trails Stenmark and Heidegger, but Mahre has been scoring well and could turn out to be a spoiler.

Stenmark holds a big lead for the giant slalom crown over Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, the only skier to defeat Stenmark in the event this season.

Wenzel Feels Form but Feats Fibak

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors defeated John Fibak 6-3, 7-5 last night in the U.S. national indoor tennis championships, saying he didn't like him.

Connors, the tournament's top seed, said he was dissatisfied with his second-round performance when he skipped past in the first set and down 1-2 in the second, fired four

aces for the victory. Connors played pretty good but I hit the ball like I wanted to, he said.

Connors won the U.S. indoor tennis title in 1975, when he was 21 and was the youngest player to win it. Now, he said, "I'm excited to win, but in this tournament you know I won't be satisfied."

Connors' victory moved him into first place in the U.S. indoor tennis title. Connors' first round was clocked at 1:11 and he backed that up

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'Obnoxious' Acts On Tennis Tour Anger Newcombe

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters)—John Newcombe, the former Wimbledon champion, has attacked the "obnoxious and often obscene attitudes on the court" of professional tennis players.

Newcombe, president of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said in the latest issue of the association's tennis magazine that these attitudes are past the point of being entertaining or amusing. "It is fast becoming a disgrace," he asserted.

"Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall, Arthur Ashe, myself and other senior professionals watch in amazement as players hit balls at line-men, abuse them with four-letter words and let go with obscene gestures at officials and the crowd."

"Some of these offenders are young Americans, who after one or two years on the tour, act as if they are the greatest thing ever to happen to it. In all, I'd say about 20 per cent of the players on tour are guilty of this unacceptable behavior."

Newcombe's answer to the problem is to employ professional referees, selected by the players. "This way the players would be obliged to accept the decision handed down by the referee."

The referees, Newcombe said, would be backed by a system of fines, penalties and suspensions.

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A Dancer Compares His Art With Tennis

By Jennifer Dunning

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—"It takes more strength to get through a six-minute pas de deux than four rounds of boxing."

The speaker was Edward Villella, a principal dancer with the New York City Ballet and one of the dance world's most vocal exponents of the theory that dance and athletics are closely connected. He found a new position this week at a promotion here for a mixed-doubles tennis tournament.

Villella, who won letters in baseball in high school and college and was welterweight boxing champion at the New York Maritime Academy, has just begun to play tennis. "It's probably the closest thing to dance," he said. "Tennis is very much involved with form, although modern tennis players seem to be getting away from that. They're killers. They like to slam and bang."

They Sometimes Dance. At the back of the Eastman Gallery, Clark Gable, Hank Richardson and Billy Talbot, all top-ranked tennis players in their time, listened intently.

The occasion was a coming-together of sports, the ballet and a little fashion promotion at the gallery as Eastern Chemical Products announced its 1978 mixed-doubles tennis tournament, to be held nationwide starting this month.

In 1976, Villella, a dancer and choreographer, did a film for television entitled "The Dance of the Athlete." In it he performs with sports stars and several young dancers from the New York City Ballet. The film will be shown again in May.

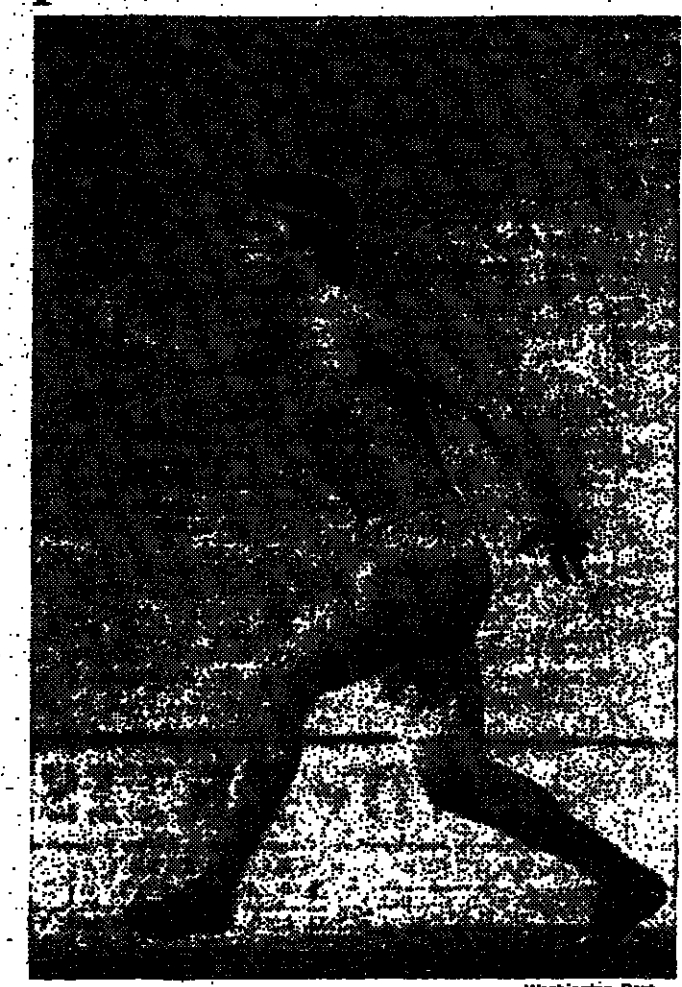
"Network officials feel a lot more comfortable with sports," Villella explained, with a grin, stretching tired muscles after a pre-show rehearsal. "That was the best way to seduce the public and also network television. Sports and dance was an easier package to sell."

"I took as my premise for the film that athletes dance from time to time, and dancers dance all the time," he went on. "It's a question of timing, and line and form in relation to time and space."

Dressed in blue tennis shorts and shirt, Villella danced across the stage in sneakers. His hair was changed into new tennis outfits with each exit, their neat dancers' buns getting wispy with each reappearance.

"Dancers' muscles are so fine and refined that there are very few sports dancers can participate in," Villella told the audience. "It's really just tennis and swimming. In tennis there are positions of the feet just like the ballet positions, and steps like the ballet class."

Villella did across the stage after an imaginary tennis ball. "I associate that wonderful sensation of hitting the ball with doing a dance just right," he said.



Villella, in 1972, in gesture close to tennis volley.

Villella, in 1972, in gesture close to tennis volley.

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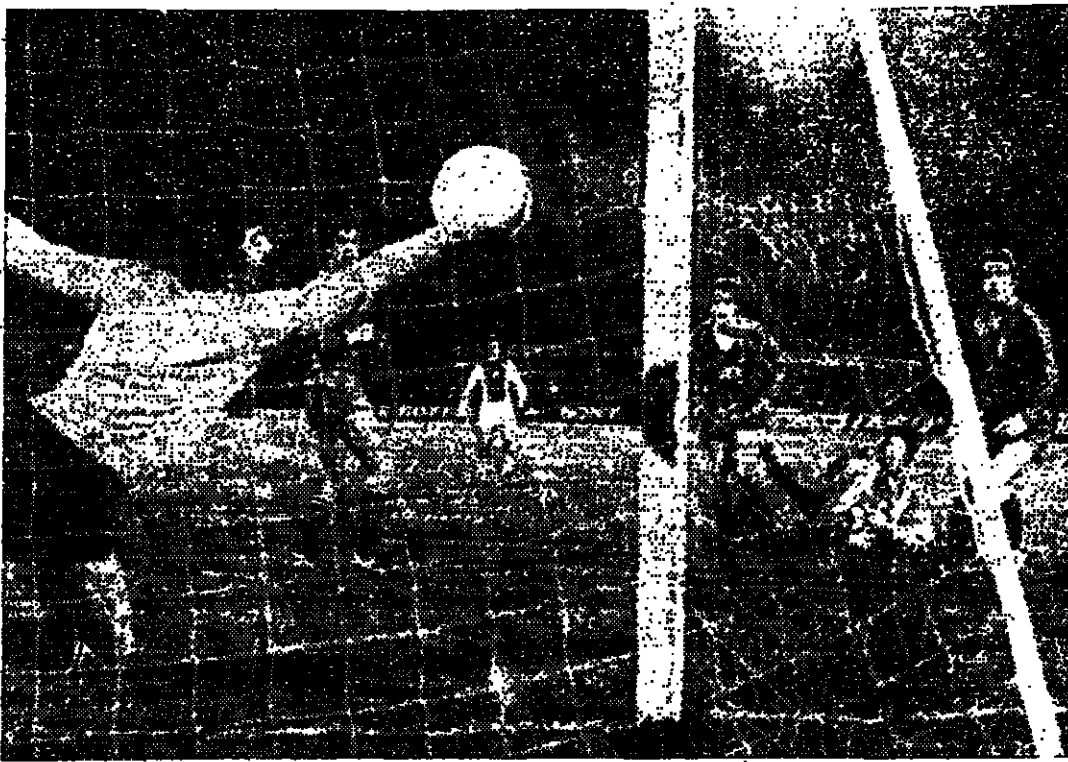
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Rim Van Dord of Ajax (2d from right, on ground) scores team's lone goal in 1-1 draw with Juventus in Amsterdam Wednesday night. In other matches Wednesday night, Aston Villa drew, 2-2, with visiting Barcelona and Grasshoppers of Zurich fell, 3-2, in a visit to Eintracht Frankfurt. Last night, Austria drew, 1-1, with Hajduk of Split.

Ali Apparently Will Wait

Norton Takes 'Insulting' \$200,000 To Challenge Spinks in June Bout

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI)—Ken Norton yesterday accepted an "insulting" offer of \$200,000 to fight Leon Spinks for the world heavyweight championship.

Bob Arum, president of Top Rank Inc., which will promote Spinks's first title defense, said that contracts for a home-television fight in mid-June could be ready by next Wednesday.

But quicker than anyone could say Muhammad Ali, boxing people were saying that the No. 1 contender, Norton, would be kept away from the inexperienced champion.

"They want an Ali fight more than anything," said Teddy Bren-

der, president of Madison Square Garden boxing and a neutral observer. "All wants it. Spinks wants it. Top Rank wants it. But Norton called the bluff. Now if Arum comes up with the champion, he was not bluffing. If he doesn't come up with him, then he's a liar."

Spinks would earn only about \$1 million for a title defense against Norton, who would be a heavy favorite. For a rematch with Ali, Spinks could earn \$5 million.

"Downright insulting," Arum and Butch Lewis, Top Rank's vice-president, made the \$200,000 offer to Bob Norton, Norton's manager, last weekend in Las Vegas. Norton fought for \$1.5 million in his controversial 1976 loss to Ali and \$1 million in his victory last year over Jimmy Young. Arum called the offer "downright insulting," but sent a telegram to Top Rank accepting it.

"We called their bluff," said Arum.

Top Rank had offered Norton \$200,000 to fight Spinks, but was willing to wait until the fall for a title shot. Arum said Norton would be "the easiest guy for Spinks to fight—he's a piece of cake."

Where does he get the idea? "I suppose he's got to wait," said Arum.

"Normally, they make an offer you can't refuse but in this case they made an offer they hoped I would refuse," Norton said. "They want the mountain right now and I want the mountain. I had to take the small end and I win it. I have the big end."

"I intend to be a true world champion," Spinks said in New York. "I don't want to duck nobody."

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College Basketball

Missouri Valley Conference
Indiana 81, Bradley 81.
New Mex. St. 80, Drake 72.
Temple 69, American U. 59.

East Coast Conference
Delaware 72, Bucknell 62.
Lafayette 76, Lehigh 62.
Leslie 68, St. Joseph's 62.
Temple 69, American U. 59.

Atlantic Coast Conference
Duke 82, Clemson 72.
Maryland 109, N. Carolina St. 106.
Wake Forest 72, Virginia 61.

Big East
Albany 84, Hamilton 82.
Amherst 66, Norwich 62.
Brandeis 66, Boston U. 62.
C.W. Post 85, York Coll. 72.
Northeastern 107, Wagner 90.
Rochester 82, Albany 82.

South
Loyola 82, York 74.
Midwest
Bowling Green 71, Kent State 67.
Marquette 80, Butler 72.
Ohio 102, Central Mich. 94.
Toledo 81, Miami 79 (ot).

Big Ten
Lindfield 81, Lewis Clark 75.
Oregon Tech 73, George Fox 66.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Philadelphia 42, 19, 589
New York 38, 28, 532
Boston 22, 36, 379
Buffalo 20, 29, 338
New Jersey 15, 47, 242

Central Division
San Antonio 37, 24, 597
Washington 32, 29, 535
Cleveland 31, 31, 500
New Orleans 30, 33, 476
Atlanta 29, 34, 458
Houston 24, 38, 381

Pacific Division
Portland 30, 24, 533
Phoenix 28, 24, 513
Seattle 24, 37, 557
Los Angeles 22, 29, 525
Golden State 20, 33, 488

Western Conference
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